

**JPRS 84609**

**25 October 1983**

# **USSR Report**

**MILITARY AFFAIRS**

**No. 1807**

**FBIS** FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

25 October 1983

# USSR REPORT MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1807

## CONTENTS

### MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

Interest in Military Careers Corresponds to Number of Veterans in Republics (A. Shalov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 11 Aug 83) .....	1
Military Press Used To Strengthen Discipline (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 11 Aug 83) .....	5

### ARMED FORCES

Attention Given To Maintenance of Military Compounds , (D. Ovetskiy; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 7 Aug 83) .....	9
Profile of Military Commissar (A. Oliynik; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 13 Aug 83) .....	13
Military Constructors' Performance Assessed (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 13 Aug 83) .....	15
Sergeants' Vital Role in Training Noted (M. Popov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 13 Aug 83) .....	18
Letters to the Editor (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, various dates) .....	22
Summary of August Mailbag Handling of Servicemen's Misconduct Criticized Wife's Dissatisfaction With Service Life Criticized, by N. Balashov Personal References Sometimes Misleading Poor Firing Performance Practice in Destroying Ground Targets, by V. Seledkin	

Table of Contents: VOYENNY VESTNIK NO 8, AUGUST 1983 (VOYENNY VESTNIK, No 8, Aug 83) .....	31
AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES	
More Attention Should Be Given to Air Tactics (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 17 Aug 83) .....	34
Pilot Praised for Decision To Save Aircraft (V. Sadykov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 21 Aug 83) .....	37
Aircraft Detection Practice at Radar Station (F. Polishchuk; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 2 Sep 83) .....	39
Paratrooper Commander Profiled (V. Pilatov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 3 Sep 83) .....	41
Regimental Commander Profiled (V. Pilatov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 10 Sep 83) .....	44
Shishkov Notes Greater Mobility of Soviet Air Forces (N. Skishkov; SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, 21 Aug 83)	49
NAVAL FORCES	
Underwater Rescue Operations Discussed (A. Zlydnev; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 8 Sep 83) .....	52
Mine-Sweeper Commanders Need Broad Knowledge of Naval Affairs (V. Khvoshch; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 9 Sep 83) .....	55
SPECIAL TROOPS	
Service in Military-Construction Brigades Defended (Ye. Sorokin; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 23 Aug 83) .....	59
MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES	
Suvorov Military Academy Profiled (Kh. Ambaryan; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 21 Aug 83) .....	64



## MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

### INTEREST IN MILITARY CAREERS CORRESPONDS TO NUMBER OF VETERANS IN REPUBLICS

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by A. Shalov, chief of department, Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee: "The Word of the Veteran"]

[Text] In studying the statistics on graduates of secondary schools, vocational and technical schools, and technical schools who enter military educational institutions, we noted: In some rayons of the republic many more youths select the profession of officer than in others. What is the reason? It turned out that the more the frontline veterans and reserve and retired officers in the rayon, the more the representatives of this rayon among the nominees to become officer candidates. Is this not a convincing indicator of the contribution of veterans to military-patriotic indoctrination and of the strength and authority of their word? (By the way, more than 250,000 veterans of the Great Patriotic War reside in the Kazakh SSR.)

The June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee required us to improve indoctrinational work with the youth, especially stressing that an inestimable role in this matter was always played by veterans of the revolution, wars, and labor. We are persistently implementing this requirement.

Meetings with Hero of the Soviet Union and Colonel (reserve) I. Konyakhin bring me satisfaction. Here is what recently gave me grounds for reflection. Graduation took place in the "Club of Future Officers" which has been led for many years by the reserve officer. As always, several dozen youths expressed the desire to go to military schools. "Several regiments can be staffed by officers who are graduates of the club," states Ivan Ivanovich Konyakhin. By the way, his two sons are serving in the tank troops in the rank of major. At one time they were also occupied in the club.

After the Great Patriotic War Konyakhin devoted much attention to the selection of candidates for the military schools. Initially, as oblast military commissar. Now, already in the reserve, he took the trouble to form the club where youths could become familiar with the special features of the services of the Armed Forces and combat arms and the system of the Soviet military school and could meet with veterans of the Army and Navy, young officers, and officer candidates. And here for more than 10 years already he has been directing this club, relying on assistants from the Komsomol raykom, military commissariat, troop unit, DOSAAF raykom, and section of the "Znaniya" [Knowledge] society.

The military-patriotic activity of the veterans is an integral part of the system of military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth which has formed in the republic. We consider their recommendations and rely on their assistance in the solution of all problems.

It is known that the early disclosure of the abilities and talents of the personality, to which the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee called attention, predetermines the social activity and life's fate of a person to a considerable degree. A question arises in this connection: when is the dream of the heroic profession of an officer born in a youth? A study which was conducted with the participation of the best teachers and veterans of the Armed Forces showed: as a rule, a person makes his professional selection not before completion of a general-educational school, but earlier--most often in the seventh or eighth grades. Consequently, the earlier the teenager meets with the veteran of the revolution, frontline fighter, or officer candidate the more steadily will his internal compass point to the military school, to the profession of officer which is difficult but very necessary for the country and the people. Therefore, we also try to embrace schoolboys of the junior grades with military-patriotic measures.

Teenagers stand watch in the honor guard at the Eternal Flame in the capital of Kazakhstan and at monuments and memorials in hundreds of the republic's populated places. Museums and rooms of combat glory have been set up in almost all schools. In them, as a rule, there are displays devoted to graduates of the school who are performing the duty of soldier and seaman, officer candidate, and officer in a worthy manner, and letters of thanks from commanders and articles about those who distinguished themselves in military formation are preserved. Meetings with participants in the war and of military-patriotic clubs and conferences on books with military subject matter are conducted in the museums.

This, for example, is how the work was set up in Secondary School 22 in the city of Ural'sk. The school was awarded the diploma of the Komsomol Central Committee and the DOSAAF Central Committee and a certificate from the commander of the Central Asian Military District for effective work in training youths for service in the army and their entry into military schools.

The participation of the veterans in the indoctrination of the youth brings special results when they become patrons of a small collective of teenagers, meet with them regularly, and study their wards. Hero of the Soviet Union, Colonel (reserve) F. Zhila, for example, directs the "Yunarmeyets" [Young Armyman] military-sports camp in which, during summer vacations, the pupils of one of the Alma-Ata schools study the principles of military affairs, learn to shoot, and are engaged in drill training. An outstanding example of indoctrinational work with children is provided by Hero of the Soviet Union Lieutenant General M. Merkulov. For many years, he has been the commander of the republic "Orlenok" military-sports game. It is not surprising that many of the "eaglets," growing up, enter the border school which he heads.

Public military-patriotic schools and clubs have become genuine centers for the training of youths for military service. They propagandize the combat specialties of pilots, seamen, signalmen, and border guards. There are now about 1,000

schools and clubs of this type in the republic. The lessons in them are conducted by reserve and retired officers, specialists of local enterprises, instructors of DOSAAF committees, personnel of Komsomol raykoms, and officers of local garrisons. A so-called "little air academy" has existed in one of the cities for 12 years already in which pupils of schools and technical schools and young workers who dream of the aviation profession are engaged. There are flight-navigation, engineer, radio engineering, and general departments. The youths study the history of Soviet aviation and the construction of the airplane and they accomplish parachute jumps.

It is difficult to overestimate the lecture presentations by veterans in the professional orientation and expansion of the youth's military horizon. The youths listen to lectures by Heroes of the Soviet Union K. Suraganov, D. Moroz, P. Blinov, T. Azhimov, and V. Krechetov, twice Hero of the Soviet Union T. Begel'dinov, and full knight of the Order of Glory, V. Dzyuba, holding their breath.

We cannot fail to mention an important feature of military-patriotic work in the republic. It is known that prior to the Great October Socialist Revolution the Kazakhs, just as representatives of other nationalities of the East, were not entrusted with weapons. Kazakhs were not called up for military service. Only Soviet power gave equal rights to all nations and nationalities of the country. In the struggle for this power, for the cause of the party of Lenin, and for the freedom and independence of the fatherland dozens of former cattle breeders and farmers displayed courage and the ability to skillfully master weapons and military specialties. During the years of the Great Patriotic War and the post-war period officer dynasties were formed from native steppe-dwellers. We are striving to see that before the eyes of the youth are the attractive models of the officer-batyr such as Sagadat Nurmagambetov, Bagadurbek Baytasov, and other representatives of the Kazakh people who were glorified by soldierly exploits.

We are devoting serious attention to the creation of committees of assistance with the military commissariats. The military commissariats have a small authorized strength. At times, their personnel are unable to give the youths exhaustive information on one or another military school or to study the moral-political qualities of a possible nominee to become an officer candidate. The committees of assistance should help them here.

For example, the members of the committee of assistance which is led by Colonel (retired) G. Alefirenko is working very actively. Their activity is not limited to consultations. They conduct talks in schools, share experiences with the military instructors, and participate in the conduct of meetings of the pre-draftee youth. As a result, the military commissariat successfully accomplishes considerations for the selection of candidates for the military schools, and the majority of the youths selected become officer candidates.

In evaluating the effectiveness of military-patriotic work, we cannot keep silent concerning shortcomings. A considerable portion of our republic's population resides in small settlements and villages. Here, the word of a veteran-propagandist is heard more rarely than in the cities. The draftees from rural terrain are somewhat more poorly prepared for service than their city-contemporaries.



In particular, some of them do not master the Russian language with sufficient freedom. At times, there are not sufficient qualified military instructors in the rural areas and the material base for primary military training is not sufficiently developed. The military commissariats from remote areas do not always conduct work on the selection of candidates for military schools in a quality manner.

We are trying to eliminate these shortcomings. We attach great significance to the placement of the leaders of primary military instruction. Now about one third of the military instructors in the republic's schools are reserve officers. We are awaiting the first detachment of teachers of primary military training from the Karaganda Institute of Physical Training. The majority of the instructors come from the remote areas.

Commanders and political officers of troop units, officer candidates, and officers from the Alma Ata Higher Combined Arms Command School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union I. S. Konev travel out to the small villages to propagandize the traditions of our Armed Forces.

The training of the youth for service and professional orientation are furthered by the active activity of committees of the defense society. The DOSAAF Central Committee of the Kazakh SSR generalized and spread the work experience of the Merkenskiy DOSAAF organization which is in Dzhambul oblast. Senior Lieutenant (reserve) T. Moldakhanov has been directing it for 15 years. A good base has been created here for the mastery of the principles of military affairs and courses, study groups, and sports sections and teams have been organized in 30 schools and rural vocational and technical schools. The "university of the future serviceman" enjoys popularity. The achievements of the DOSAAFites would be impossible without the active participation of frontline veterans and reserve and retired officers in the work of the organization.

The word of the veteran.... It contains tremendous indoctrinational strength. The more effectively we use this strength, the better the replacements which the Soviet Armed Forces will receive.

6367

CSO: 1801/455

## MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

### MILITARY PRESS USED TO STRENGTHEN DISCIPLINE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Aug 83 p 2

[Article: "Strengthen Discipline and Organization"]

[Text] Important work is being conducted in the Armed Forces on strengthening discipline and organization and maintaining firm prescribed order in the units and on the ships. The military press is making its contribution to the throwing of light on this work. In implementing the decisions of the November (1982) and June (1983) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee as well as the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the All-Union Central Trade-Union Council, "On intensifying work to strengthen socialist labor discipline," the collectives of district, group, and fleet newspapers are striving to disclose profoundly and comprehensively the activity of commanders, staffs, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations which is directed toward raising the responsibility of each serviceman for irreproachable accomplishment of the requirements of the oath and regulations and the observance of strict discipline and high organization in everything. Military journalists see that each of their articles on these subjects finds the lively response of the readers and becomes a stimulating impetus for improvement of the matter, the attainment of new positions, and the maintenance of an atmosphere of efficiency and creativity and a healthy microclimate in the units and on the ships.

The newspaper of the Red Banner Carpathian Military District, SLAVA RODINY, systematically propagandizes the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Minister of Defense, and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy on the necessity to maintain firm discipline in the troops and throws light on the practice of the activity of commanders, staffs, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations on this important direction. The newspaper devotes special attention to the disclosure of the key questions of discipline and military law and order, and namely: to an examination of the constitutional bases of military discipline, the formation of the social activity of army collectives, and the maintenance of prescribed mutual relations in them. The following thought which was stressed at the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee runs through the published materials: "The strengthening of discipline is not a brief campaign, but daily painstaking work. And success is ensured when...all workers become its direct participants and when it is based on the experience, consciousness, and civic activity of the masses."



In one of the editions of SLAVA RODINY the readers' attention was attracted by a selection of materials under the heading "Success is where Discipline is Strong." The organization of competition, its influence on behavior and the strengthening of friendship and comradeship, and the direct effect of discipline on the maintenance of high vigilance and combat readiness is narrated in the correspondence, "Both Analysis and Training," published in this selection.

"The task consists of intensifying individual work with the soldiers and seeing that each of them serves in accordance with the regulations and displays high discipline in the course of lessons and tactical-special exercises and when performing service on a detail"--this is the conclusion which the author of another report draws.

The material, "Deceleration...on Boost," proved to be sharp and instructive. It discusses the blunting of a sense of responsibility, among some aviators, for the exemplary performance of their duties as set forth by the regulations and contains advice and recommendations on improving the moral atmosphere in the collective.

The newspaper SLAVA RODINY regularly contains articles which propagandize the Lenin behests to the Soviet servicemen and disclose the most important provisions of the oath and regulations. These materials are prefaced by the headings "Political Talks" and "Discipline--a Political and Moral Category." Problems connected with molding political and moral qualities in army youth, a sense of collectivism and comradeship, and irreconcilability toward a lack of spirituality, egoism, and relapses of consumer psychology find broad reflection in the materials of the Komsomol-youth page "Pennant." Journalists of the editorial board try to avoid hackneyed phrases in the presentation of articles, correspondence, and reporting and they find interesting subjects and original headings. The attention of the young reader is attracted by the reports, "Does everything become a fine lad?.." and "When the honey is bitter...." All the more that the instructive content of the materials corresponds to the gaudy headings.

Several articles of the newspaper of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet, BOYEVAYA VAKHTA, can also be called creative successes. For example, the report "Combat Coordination" is read with interest. It shows the dynamics of indoctrinational work and painstaking, difficult, daily work of the commander, communists, and Komsomols on uniting the personnel of the subunit. The main thought of the material is that firm prescribed order and the high discipline of the men as well as sharpened combat skill are inseparable.

The newspaper conducts talks with readers under the heading "On Time, On Service, On Y-u." They are distinguished by the confidentiality of the talk about problems connected with the accomplishment of the requirements of the regulations, the moral development of the personality, and mutual relationships within the collective. These and other questions of the seamen's behavior and their attitude toward service also find reflection in materials under the headings: "The Regulation Requires It--Accomplish It!" and "Military Indoctrination: Experience and Considerations."

An analysis of materials on questions of strengthening discipline shows that the journalists of the newspapers named above try to consider the increased demands of the readers and think of how better and more intelligibly to bring to them

the combat word of party commentaries. At the same time, it should be said that the newspapers still do not make complete use of the possibilities which they have. Many materials of BOYEVAYA VAKHTA which are devoted to questions of strengthening discipline are superficial and descriptive. Frequently, frankly weak materials which only slightly designate the subject are placed under loud headings. Let us refer to one of them--"Don't Sound Like a Blank Shot." The report was published under a good heading: "Practice of Ideological Work: Microclimate and Discipline." But here is the trouble: its content does not correspond to the heading and really, it was written lightly and without knowledge of the matter. It did not show the forms and methods of ideological work which is directed toward struggling for strengthening military discipline in the training detachment which the correspondent visited. A specific account is replaced by general discourses.

Such newspaper articles, using the language of the report's author, sound like a blank shot; they avoid the requirements which are directed toward the deep and comprehensive treatment of such an important subject as the struggle to strengthen discipline and organization.

At the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee it was noted that, in their letters, readers express dissatisfaction with the content, language, and style of some publications. Stereotyped reports and commentaries and editorials in which neither profound generalizations nor fresh thoughts are found were subjected to criticism.

These shortcomings are also inherent in some military publications. They are even found in those newspapers which, on the whole, treat questions of discipline in an interesting manner. In SLAVA RODINY and BOYEVAYA VAKHTA, for example, one can encounter editorials and other materials in which sketchiness and an unclear elaboration of a subject are inherent. A freshness of view on one or another problem, convincingness, and the principled nature of the authors' position are absent in them at times. Some materials are written in a dry, bureaucratic language--those such as "Trusting, Check..." (SLAVA RODINY) and "The Agitator--a Fighter for Discipline" (BOYEVAYA VAKHTA).

Recently, the newspapers which have been named and a number of others have weakened attention to legal propaganda and rarely draw on military lawyers as authors. Meanwhile, district, group, and fleet newspapers should regularly contain theoretical articles and consultations on legal questions as well as materials on the work experience of commanders, political organs, and party organizations on the legal indoctrination of the men and the maintenance of legality and law and order in the units and on the ships. It is necessary that such newspaper articles be distinguished by quality argumentation, competence, and clarity.

Editorial collectives should intensify attention to the broad demonstration of the role of young officers, warrant officers [praporshchik and michman], sergeants, and petty officers in strengthening prescribed order. They should tell more about the work experience in preventing misdemeanors and about commanders' use of disciplinary rights. They should come forth more boldly against manifestations of coarseness, a disrespectful attitude toward fellow servicemen,

instances of eyewash, and the attempt of some commanders to embellish the true state of affairs in the unit or on the ship.

Subjects connected with the strengthening of influence of the communists and Komsomols on the military collective require a more profound elaboration. One should renounce primitive, stereotyped schemes such as, let us say--"We talked with the violator of discipline and he began to turn over a new leaf." The readers expect from newspapers research articles in which the process of party-political work which is directed toward the indoctrination of the men in a spirit of conscious discipline, performance, and high responsibility for the performance of military duty would be reflected in its entire diversity.

It is necessary to propagandize more profoundly on the pages of the newspapers the requirements of the military oath and regulations and the principles of the moral code of the builder of communism, to speak out more often on questions of moral indoctrination and the military ethic, and, by the force of the printed word, to develop in the men of the Armed Forces loyalty to the sacred duty of defender of the motherland and to the combat and revolutionary traditions and a sense of love and respect for commanders and military comradeship.

Firm discipline and organization are important everywhere in the Armed Forces: on combat duty, on sea cruises, on exercises and firings, in the course of flights, and during the performance of guard and interior duties. It is the task of the military press to show with knowledge of the matter how to achieve this in the units and on the ships. It is no less important to raise questions connected with the strict observance of the daily routine, the accomplishment of orders and instructions, and the behavior of servicemen on leave in the city.

The indoctrination of the men of the Armed Forces in a spirit of a high state of discipline and organization is one of the main tasks of the military press. And the more aggressively, actively, and purposefully the district, group, and fleet newspapers will conduct this work, the higher will be the influence of the published materials on the maintenance of firm prescribed order in the Armed Forces.

6367  
CSO: 1801/455

## ARMED FORCES

### ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAINTENANCE OF MILITARY COMPOUNDS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Chief of the Housing Operation Administration of the Red Banner Far East Military District Engineer-Colonel D. Ovetskiy: "Our House--Our Concern"]

[Text] Wherever you cast a glance there are hills everywhere covered with shrubs. Winding among them, a road recedes into the horizon. First our vehicle flies up and then swoops down. A garrison--one of those which it is customary to call remote--has been lost somewhere here amidst these twin hills.

An asphalt road brought us from the traffic control point to the unit headquarters--a high quality, two-storied building. Next to it are brick barracks with large windows. Still farther are a soldier's mess hall, a club and other buildings. **Poplars in even rows stretch into the distance.** There are children's playgrounds, athletic fields, flower beds and flower gardens in the yards of the houses. There are asphalt walks, a neatly trimmed shrub, and in the shadow of the trees is a bench for relaxing.

Something else is striking. The dwelling houses and all the buildings are repaired. We saw not a single entry door hanging by one hinge nor any holes in the public road. The hand of a conscientious, considerate and zealous boss was felt in everything. And it was pleasant to recognize that our workers from the rayon billeting operation unit, which is headed by Engineer-Major K. Modin, also created this beauty of the military compound. Specialists from the KECh [billeting operation unit] show constant concern for order in the garrison and perform all operations stipulating technology for maintaining the living quarters.

It should be mentioned that garrisons such as this one are not a rarity in the military district. Today every second compound of ours meets all the requirements of military regulations and the organization of public services and amenities. Multistoried houses with all conveniences have been built in the majority of garrisons for the families of officers and warrant officers. In place of the old barracks, new ones of frame and panel or brick construction have appeared with central heating, sewerage and hot and cold water. And with each year our economy increases and confronts service workers with new tasks associated with maintaining buildings and structures in good condition.



Definite experience is amassed in the military district for operating them and ensuring longevity. Last year, although not without effort, we fulfilled the plans for major and routine repair of **residences**, barracks and communal structures, and for the organization of public services and amenities of military compounds. This was achieved mainly by increasing the responsibility of specialists for assigned work and proper planning and selection of a front for working. Collectives which are headed by Lieutenant Colonel B. Pozharskiy and Engineer-Majors A. Bukayev and G. Lubinets worked for some time on a shock basis.

The necessity for further improvement of the organization of public services and amenities for barracks and **residences** was emphasized at the all-military conference for improving life in the military forces, and it was mentioned that all questions should be resolved comprehensively and at a modern technical level. Fulfilling these requirements, the KEU [billeting operation administration] of the military district, commanders, and party and Komsomol organizations regard the concern about living quarters as one of the important tasks. Many innovations which facilitate an increase in the quality of work being performed have been incorporated in recent years. Here is one of them. Taking into consideration the features of life in the Far East and the sparsity of garrisons, we divided the entire territory of the military district into several conditional regions which are assigned to the more trained specialists from the billeting operation administration of the military district. They are assigned to those such as Engineer-Colonels Yu. Andreyev and V. Kireyev, Engineer-Lieutenant Colonel Ye. Frolov, and A. Sherbanosov, a civilian employee of the Soviet Army.

Dividing the territory of the military district into conditional regions is not a simple formality. They were established for the purpose of more efficient management of the entire complex of operations and better and timely supply of remote garrisons with repair materials. Repair-restoration teams were established in each region from the most trained specialists. During the cold season they perform the functions of emergency duty brigades which go to the sites of emergencies and accidents on urgent call, and they eliminate troubles in the engineering and power networks. During the summertime these teams participate in repairing communal buildings and structures.

In order to be well aware of the status of matters at the sites and to effectively resolve problems that arise, production planning sessions are conducted periodically in each region at which heads of billeting operation units report on the status of matters in major and routine repair of living quarters and their operation. Thus one of those planning sessions was devoted to training billeting operation sections for the coming winter. It revealed a lot of weak points in operating separate billeting operation units in the regions. And at the planning session conducted by Engineer-Colonel B. Berezovski, chief engineer of the military district's billeting operation administration, it turned out that through the fault of Engineer-Lieutenant Colonel A. Bey in one of the remote garrisons the **schedules** for rebuilding the boiler room **are not being met**. Last winter complaints were received from here at the billeting operation administration about poor heating in the dwelling houses. We considered this when we drew up the plan to prepare the military compound for the winter, planned to repair the heating line and rebuild the boiler room,



and allotted additional monetary and material resources. It appeared that everything had been done to change matters for the better. But everything did not turn out as we planned. We had to intervene quickly.

We also acquired practice in registering and concluding labor contracts with civilian specialized organizations for the repair of complex communal equipment. Highly skilled specialists work in those organizations, and, as a rule, they make high quality repairs which allows us then to cope successfully with the tasks that were set.

This fact is also noteworthy for many of the garrisons in the military district: recently commanders of various degrees and specialists of the billeting operation service have started to work in closer contact. They jointly draw up plans for major and routine repair of living quarters, preparing them for winter, rebuilding communal structures and engineering networks, and performing everything that was planned through their joint efforts. For example, this kind of close contact was established between officials of the motorized rifle unit, where Lieutenant Colonel A. Gumenyuk is assigned as deputy commander for rear services, and workers of the billeting operation unit in the region which is directed by Engineer-Lieutenant Colonel V. Nosov. And this yields its own results. The garrison's buildings and communal structures are in good condition, and, according to the organization of public services and amenities, the military compound has a leading place in the district.

We are striving so that all billeting operation sections of the military district might work smoothly without breakdowns and emergencies. And this depends to a large extent on how our plans are drawn up, whether everything in them is taken into account, and whether strengths and resources are properly distributed. But, of course, good as the plan may be, this is still no way to do things.

Practice shows that the work of our service cannot be effective if accounting and control are not imposed on the quality of performing everything planned and if data is lacking for an objective analysis of the status of things at the sites. True and complete information concerning the operation and maintenance of dwelling houses and barracks is necessary for the timely correction of plans and rendering of assistance where it is needed in the process. A lot of letters are still arriving at the district's billeting operation administration which contain valid complaints about living conditions. When you get to know them, you reach the conclusion that many of them wouldn't exist if, at the billeting operation units in the region, living quarters-operation offices and housing offices were well aware of the status of things at the sites, would listen to the opinion of the tenants, and would effectively take appropriate measures. As a rule, these letters concern the careless consideration of some workers for the needs and inquiries of military servicemen and their families.

Just such a vicious style of operation was characteristic of Engineer-Major P. Dvoynin. They were not concerned about repairing dwelling houses and barracks at the billeting operation unit which he headed. Appropriations earmarked for this purpose were scattered and diverted to sideline operations. And as a result, the billeting operation unit did not systematically fulfill

the planned tasks for repairing living quarters and the organization of public services and amenities at the military compound. Furthermore, Engineer-Major Dvoynin neglected fulfilling his direct service duties and sharply reduced demands on himself and subordinates. All of this also led to the fact that the officer was removed from the job he was holding.

Unfortunately, similar examples of careless regard for assigned matters are not isolated. Just recently I came across a plan for winter preparation of the billeting operation unit headed by Engineer-Major I. Chekalin. The plan is thoroughly formulated and it takes into consideration all trends in operating the billeting operation unit. But, as the saying goes, it went smoothly on paper. For a while here, they didn't even think about starting to work.

At a meeting of the military soviet where the winter preparation plan was discussed, there was a detailed conversation concerning this and other negative cases in the activities of the district's billeting operation service. Primary attention was concentrated on the reasons that caused the deficiencies. We aren't aware of support on the part of commanders in individual military collectives, and women's councils and housing committees are not sufficiently and actively enlisted in the organization of public services and amenities at military compounds. There are a lot of reserves in the matter of creating funds for spare parts, using the resources of light mechanization, and reducing expenditures for manual labor. The military soviet aimed at a more specific and effective solution of problems such as reconstruction of existing communal structures and engineering networks and the technical training of cadres.

I have only talked about several aspects in the operation of our district's billeting operation service. But it appears they also give an idea of how responsible, complex and busy this operation is. Yes, we have definite experience, and now it's necessary to see to it that it becomes universal property and is incorporated everywhere. Implementing the requirements of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to ensure the fulfillment of plans for constructing dwelling houses and social-everyday objectives, the workers of the billeting operation service will selflessly work even farther and with their full strength. They understand very well that concern for living quarters is a party matter and is connected in the most direct manner with the living conditions of military servicemen, and this means also with the combat readiness of units and sections.

9889

CSO: 1801/457

## ARMED FORCES

### PROFILE OF MILITARY COMMISSAR

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Aug 83 p 1

[Article by KRSNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent of the Red Banner Kiev Military District Major A. Oliynik: "The Authority of a Military Commissar"]

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Viktor Yakovlevich Kazak arrived at the Kanev united city military commissariat in 1979. This was a difficult time for the collective. Among the military commissariats of Cherkassy Oblast, Kanev was in one of the last places according to a number of indices, including the training of youth for military service.

Lieutenant Colonel Kazak, who prior to this was chief of the leading Chernobayevskiy rayon military commissariat, set about doing the job zealously and with his characteristic energy. But everything didn't turn out. At times it came to conflicts. From the beginning, strained relations arose between the new military commissar and the managers of several enterprises and directors of educational institutions whom he criticized at the bureau of the party gorkom for neglect in the military-patriotic education of young workers, students at engineering trades schools and pupils, and for poor attention to basic military training.

Gradually everyone was convinced that the military commissar was firmly and properly following the party line and he deserve support. Things changed radically in the military commissariat. The authority of the military commissariat grew. It became one of the leading commissariats and this year it took first place in the oblast in training youth for military service. Lieutenant Colonel Kazak was encouraged by commanding officers of forces in the Red Banner Kiev Military District.

Of course, that support which was given to Lieutenant Colonel Kazak on the part of local party and soviet organs played an important role in improving military-patriotic work. The rayon committee of DOSAAF and the civil defense headquarters as well contributed in a large way to its organization. At the present time, all schools and engineering trades schools of the city and rayon have available a good material base: equipped athletic fields, technical classrooms, military offices and firing ranges. The necessary visual propaganda has been set up in them. A club for the future soldier is actively operating as part of the military commissariat, where members of the assistance committee who took part in the Great Patriotic War--P. Gorskiy, V. Belyuzkin, V. Gdovskiy and others--conduct lessons on courage. Trips are organized to famous battle places, of which there are many on Ukrainian soil.

"Lieutenant Colonel Kazak is a person with a restive nature and his high party qualities and abilities as an organizer provided him with high authority," says Colonel N. Levitskiy, the Cherkassy Oblast military commissar. Precisely thanks to this, he brought the military commissariat up to a number of leading ones within a comparatively short period.

Kazak's officer's biography began almost 30 years ago. He is the son of a front-line soldier. Following graduation from the former Belgorod military antitank school he served in the Baltic Military District and in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. He commanded a platoon, a battery, then was chosen secretary of the unit's Komsomol committee, and was appointed assistant chief of the political department for Komsomol work. Then they offered him service in a military commissariat. He concurred. That was in 1970. He has been in various jobs. For the last 10 years he has been a military commissar.

"Many people think that it's much easier in a military commissariat than in the military forces," Viktor Yakovlevich says with a smile. "They are mistaken. The work here requires great effort, everyday experience, and knowledge. The collective is small, but there's a lot of business."

In reality, a majority of the most diverse questions are resolved in the military commissariat as the organ of local military management. And Lieutenant Colonel Kazak thinks the main thing in this case is attention to people and their needs and concerns.

Communist Kazak himself does not tolerate indifference in working with people and he is equally demanding of his subordinates. Those employees of the military commissariat who observed mental callousness and red tape felt very uncomfortable. Problems which disturbed the military commissariat are submitted for discussion at party meetings and official conferences. And the collective always resolves them jointly and successfully. Subordinates such as Majors L. Gal'chuk, V. Pilipenko, I. Zelenyy and others are good support to the military commissar. Now, when the work was shown by fulfilling the decisions of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the work of the Kanev military commissariat is distinguished by high activity. The military commissariat devotes great attention to improving the military-patriotic education of youth.

The authority of a military commissar. It means a great deal in the productive activities of the military commissariat. And success comes only when the officer in charge of the military commissariat lives state interests and possesses high responsibility for the state of affairs, an actively vital position, and the restive nature of a propagandist. Communist Kazak is precisely a person of that kind. The sources of his high authority are to be found in this.

9889

CSO: 1801/457



## ARMED FORCES

### MILITARY CONSTRUCTORS' PERFORMANCE ASSESSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by unknown author: "Work Efficiently and Qualitatively and Use Production Reserves to the Maximum Extent"]

[Text] In the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy jointly with the central committee of the trade union of workers in construction and the construction materials industry, the progress of meeting commitments was examined and results were tallied for the all-military socialist competition of military constructors during the first six months of 1983.

In the military-construction units and organizations, work is spreading more widely for implementing decisions of the November 1962 and June 1983 plenums of the party's central committee and the instructions of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, and measures are being actively implemented for increasing party and ideological people, strengthening state and military discipline, and increasing the role of labor collectives.

The high political frame of mind and labor upsurge of personnel occasioned by preparing for the 80th anniversary of the 2nd Congress of the RSDRP [Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party] and the 25th anniversary of the movement of shock workers and collectives of communist labor, and the important organizational work of leading command-political and engineering-technical cadres, political organs, and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations ensured the execution of military construction by collectives during the intense and complex six-month production program as well as socialist obligations in accordance with all basic indices.

Industrial enterprises and planning-research organizations accomplished the established tasks.

The pioneers of the all-military socialist competition of military constructors--constructors from the Odessa Military District--concluded the six months with the highest production results. Construction leaders and party, trade union and



Komsomol organizations here are concentrating their primary efforts towards increasing self-discipline, the training of people's political consciousness, and a proprietary regard for socialist property. The responsibility of officers and engineering-technical staff has been enhanced for observing planning discipline and for incorporating leading and progressive labor methods.

Making a good showing were constructors from the Moscow, Belorussian and Central Asian Military Districts, the Northern Fleet, organizations led by Comrades V. Bezmenov, M. Gromenko, V. Dukhin, A. Navasardov, A. Popov, Yu. Rossomakhov, A. Semenov, L. Smirnov, V. Sukhov, S. Surovtsev, L. Khizhnyak and collectives of enterprises where Comrades V. Vakhrushev, L. Gol'tsman, A. Nafanov, L. Nekrasov, S. Zakitnyy, B. Flerov and M. Chernyy serve as managers.

In turn, the brigade form of organization and labor stimulation is being incorporated and is improving at military construction sites, and planning-economic and political-education work is improving in subordinate links of the construction industry.

According to work results for the first six months of 1983, the following became winners in socialist competition:

- constructors from the Odessa Military District in competition with constructors from the North Caucasus Military District;
- constructors from the Moscow Military District in competition with constructors from the Leningrad Military District;
- constructors from the Belorussian Military District in competition with constructors from the Baltic Military District;
- constructors from the Central Asian Military District in competition with constructors from the Turkestan Military District; and
- constructors from the Northern Fleet in competition with constructors from the Pacific Ocean Fleet.

In addition, collectives of construction organizations from the Leningrad, Kiev, Carpathian, North Caucasus and Volga Military Districts, the Moscow PVO [Air Defense] District, the Pacific Ocean and Black Sea Fleets and several centrally subordinated organizations did not accomplish the established tasks and socialist obligations according to individual showing. Military constructors from the Ural, Baltic, Transcaucasus, Turkestan, Transbaykal, and Siberian Military Districts and the Baltic Fleet and the collectives of organizations, where Comrades V. Krivenko, V. Moyayuk and M. Shevchenko serve as managers, were unable to use all their resources and production reserves.

Analysis of the production activity of these collectives showed that the primary causes of their lagging behind are shortcomings in organizing operations at construction sites and in local planning and construction management styles and methods on the part of engineering and technical staffs, the dissipation of energy and resources at numerous sites, inefficient use of equipment and material resources, indeterminate assistance on site to construction organs and units which are lagging behind, as well as neglect of political-education work among personnel.

Complex and responsible tasks are being resolved in the current year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. One of the decisive conditions for their successful implementation is strengthening labor discipline and reducing the use of manual labor in every way possible.

It is necessary for managers of enterprises and construction sites to strive for increasing the level of construction organization and work quality, ensuring efficient use of everything that the construction site has available, incorporating scientific-technical achievements and leading experience on a broad scale, and improving the operation of supply and transportation organization. The more daring move on to establishing large, comprehensive self-financing brigades and incorporating a start-to-finish, production line brigade contract. The brigade contract should become the basic form of labor organization.

Construction site managers, political organs and party organizations are urged to intensify organizational and political work in light of requirements of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum in June, to increase the responsibility of cadres for executive discipline, not to relax attention to the way of life of personnel in military construction units and organization, and to direct the socialist competition and enthusiasm of military constructors towards complete fulfillment and overfulfillment of the annual production program and socialist obligations.

The USSR Ministry of Defense, the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and the central committee of the workers' trade union for construction and the construction materials industry express confidence in the fact that personnel of military construction units and workers of organizations and enterprises are celebrating 1983 with new successes in fulfilling the historical decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and they are making a heavy contribution to further strengthening the defensive might of our Soviet motherland.

9889

CSO: 1801/454

## ARMED FORCES

### SERGEANTS' VITAL ROLE IN TRAINING NOTED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel M. Popov of the Red Banner Siberian Military District: "Training and Educating"]

[Text] Not so long ago while sorting out the mail, the deputy regimental commander for the political unit and I read one letter with particular satisfaction. Written in it was the following: "Among the sergeants who graduated from training units during the past year, Sergeant V. Andreyev, a graduate of your regiment, proved himself as one of the most well-trained young commanders. He knows the equipment well and is an expert rifleman. And what is particularly important, he is skillfully devising educational work with subordinates."

Andreyev. I immediately recalled this shortish cadet and vividly imagined the situation in which I became acquainted with him.

The company in which Andreyev served had completed a dash march. Having stretched the column out for nearly a half kilometer, I caught up in my BMP [infantry combat vehicle] somewhere halfway to the objective. It looked like some of the cadets were already tired. The last man could hardly drag his legs along the training area road which was broken up by caterpillar tractors. It was Andreyev. Sergeant S. Kuryachev, the squad commander, was carrying his automatic weapon. Then, I recall, having outrun these soldiers, I stopped and said:

"Kuryachev, give the cadet his automatic weapon. Let him sit in the vehicle."

"Comrade lieutenant colonel, but he...We'll get there. We'll do it ourselves. Andreyev?"

The sergeant glanced questioningly at the cadet. He wanted Andreyev to confirm this confidence of his. But he hesitated. He glanced at the open doors of the BMP and at the sergeant. Remaining silent, he then took his automatic weapon and began to march off behind the company.

That evening I again arrived at the unit to see if everything was in order. While passing by the tents, I heard Kuryachev's somewhat husky voice:

"Well done, Andreyev. He didn't let me down. He was offered a ride in the BMP, but he refused."

I didn't stop to drop in at the tent. I thought: everything will always be in order in a company where there are such sensible sergeants as Kuryachev.

Reflecting on this case, you are convinced again and again of what an important role sergeants play in the training and education of cadets in training units.

Reading the testimonial which we spoke about above, I automatically recalled other junior regimental commanders. Those, who like Kuryachev, along with the officers patiently train and educate subordinates. Many of them are diligent and capable people who serve as a good example for cadets. And as is known, an example is an important matter. An example teaches and educates. An example leads.

Take, let's say, Sergeant N. Vasil'yev. He will never permit himself to carry out one or another directive haphazardly no matter how difficult it turned out to be, and he will not raise his voice towards a subordinate. But he also will not permit him to deviate from the requirements of regulations. If one may say so, all of this is corroborated by a good knowledge of equipment and weapons and high military skill.

And yet one more quality of Sergeant Vasil'yev is his considerate and sensitive attitude towards people and towards his subordinates, and the ability in any situation to maintain his composure and tact and with a kind word and personal example to motivate soldiers towards model service performance and excellent training.

I remember one winter during a field exercise towards the end of the second day of a continuous march and training battles we stopped for an overnight bivouac. It was at least 20 degrees below zero. And then a snowstorm came up and during the night it tore down two tents. The angry cadets began to quarrel. Those who had not set up the tents began to blame those who had set them up for carelessness. And defending themselves, the latter were banished to the frozen ground on poor stakes. But meanwhile the matter didn't budge. And then Sergeant Vasil'yev, who was resting with his squad in the third, adjacent tent, intervened:

"Let's help our comrades," he shouted, and he was the first to exit into the freezing weather. All the cadets in the squad followed him. The sergeant's self-control and the cool, clear instructions had done their part. Within several minutes the tents stood solidly fastened and the people kindled a fire in the small stoves and lay down to sleep.

It's fair to say that one's service and entire life in a training unit should be a model. And, of course, sergeants should be a model and a standard by which they will compare their activities in the military forces. Therefore it



is quite clear that we select people with great care for the positions of squad commanders and deputy platoon commanders. Making a thorough and comprehensive study of their professional and pedagogical qualities, we select them first and foremost from among our graduates. In addition, we do not forget that selection of the most suitable nominations is only part of the matter. It is much more important to set up efficient training of sergeants and continuous improvement of their knowledge and skills for educational work. A comprehensive plan for training-methodological and educational work with sergeants was developed for these purposes in the regiment, and meetings and assemblies for junior commanders are being conducted at which the most diverse issues are being submitted, commencing with execution of the order of the day and concluding with the critique of a practical problem for the sergeants on training and educating future junior commanders.

Training and educating a cadet in a training unit is a complex and many-sided process. In the course of it, future sergeants work a great deal by stages, so to speak--they listen, observe, and learn. And as studies conducted in our regiment have shown, they have insufficient practical activities and they do not always acquire the necessary sum of skills for training and educating future subordinates. Testimonials from the forces are also indicative of this.

Taking this into account, recently we considerably reorganized the training-educational process and are striving as much as possible to provide future junior commanders with practical skills. For example, for the first month of training cadets are engaged in performing the duties of the company day orderly, assistant duty officer for the KPP [regimental command post] and company duty officer; and they act as the senior person for performing housekeeping operations.

During the second month, the cadets are preparing for apprenticeship: they serve as squad commanders for a period of 10 days, are appointed as instructors for classes at training "objectives," they lead discussions and conduct political information activities with the soldiers, and so forth.

During the third month, they begin to go through their apprenticeship which includes performing the entire complement of duties of a squad commander and persons of the daily duty detail appointed from a number of sergeants. During the entire training period, we try to equip cadets with the necessary knowledge of forms and methods for educating future subordinates, and for that we use systematic developments prepared by our better officers, and we conduct lectures, discussions and practical studies. We entrust cadets with conducting political-educational arrangements and summing up competition.

I already spoke about how carefully we select sergeants. But we also choose cadets no less scrupulously. We take into consideration their overall educational level, desire to learn, work experience in an industry or on a kolkhoz and sovkhoz with people who are a part of Komsomol organs, general erudition and many other things. Nevertheless, if in the process of training we see that



things aren't working out for a person, we transfer him from the training unit. Of course, a measure of that kind is extremely undesirable. But it's still better to rectify a mistake in time in order not to bear the costs later on from the work of a bad sergeant in the military forces.

9889

CSO: 1801/454

## ARMED FORCES

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### Summary of August Mailbag

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] The editors received 8,179 letters from readers in August. A total of 479 were published. The newspaper received 644 responses to its articles.

The letters for last month mainly had to do with the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The readers reported on the work being performed by the commanders, political workers, party, Komsomol and trade union organizations of the army and navy on the study and the practical implementation of plenum decisions.

Warrant Officer S. Turumkozhayev, for example, writes from the Central Asian Military District that the political indoctrination of the fightingmen has become more effective in the military construction detachment in which he serves. This has had a marked effect with respect to the further strengthening of military and labor discipline and the improvement of labor productivity. Senior Lieutenant L. Chervinko, political worker, wrote from the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany to tell about his unit's experience in implementing decisions coming out of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

In their letters the military readers stress the fact that the improvement of the ideological, political and indoctrinational work performed with the personnel is having a beneficial effect with respect to enhancing the combat readiness of the units, ships and subunits, the fitting completion of the training year and the complete fulfillment of socialist commitments. They report on tangible successes achieved by their colleagues during the summer training period and their demonstration of initiative and persistence in the achievement of the goals they have set. Such letters were written by Guards Lieutenant V. Pryadkin from the Baltic Military District, Guards Captain O. Kalininchikov from the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Major Ye. Moskal' from the Central Group of Forces, and others.

"The ocean cruise by the submarine on which Senior Lieutenant V. Varlamov serves was long and difficult," states a letter from Captain 3rd Rank M. Popov of the Baltic Fleet. "All of the tasks were accomplished and received excellent evaluations. The number of masters of military affairs and specialists first-class

on the ship increased, and the new sailors have learned to perform at the level of specialist 2nd-class." "The fightingmen in our radiotechnical unit," writes Captain V. Nemirskiy from the Moscow Air Defense District, "earned an excellent evaluation in a tactical exercise involving field firing."

All the Soviet people are vitally interested in seeing the Armed Forces of the USSR at a high level of combat readiness. This fact is borne out by numerous letters from workers disturbed about the militaristic preparations by aggressive circles of the USA and NATO. Kolkhoz and other workers, white-collar workers and veterans of the Great Patriotic War call upon the homeland's armed defenders to tirelessly perfect their combat skills, vigilantly guard the peace and reliably assure the homeland's security. Numerous written appeals come from the parents of Soviet fightingmen and those close to them. This is what Galina Stepanovna Fedyuk writes from Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast: "I am very pleased with the letters I receive from my son Stepan. He serves in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. He makes me happy when he says: 'Don't worry about us, mama. Work without fear. We have everything necessary to defend the homeland'."

Letters written in response to the meeting with party veterans in the CPSU Central Committee revealed a vital link between the generations. Major (Reserve) N. Slyusarenko of Cherkassy and others write that this meeting gave them confidence and inspiration and set them upon a path of even more active participation in the military-patriotic work. The veterans of the USSR Armed Forces are fervently supporting the party's appeal to be the daily mentors of the youth. Colonel (Reserve) P. Tarasov, among others, wrote: "Our young draftees are remarkable young people, devoted to the homeland, competent and physically strong. We veterans of the army and navy will spare no effort to see that they are even better prepared for military service."

The August mailbag demonstrated the readers' growing intolerance of any kind of shortcomings in the training or the service. The letters described failings and omissions in the ideological-indoctrinational work and the organization of the training process.

Some write to the editors about individual cases of red tape and bureaucracy. L. Kutareva, wife of a military construction worker in his first term of service, rightly criticized a reply she received from the military commissariat of the Georgian SSR. The reply asserted that aid to children is not paid to the families of construction workers in their first term of service. This is clearly not in conformity with the current regulations. The reply attests to the unwillingness of certain officials to carefully look into a specific matter, to provide the people with prompt and effective assistance in the resolution of their problems.

#### Handling of Servicemen's Misconduct Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 83 p 2

[Letter from reader and reply: "The Military Uniform Carries an Obligation"]

[Text] Twice a year--in the fall and in the spring--we see an especially large number of young people in the military uniform on our nation's main transportation

lines. These are people who have honorably fulfilled their duty to the homeland and are returning to their permanent place of residence. And what strong, sharp fellows they all are! Sometimes we see individuals out of uniform, however, some even in a state of intoxication. This sort of conduct must clearly be stamped out.

We must clearly put a stop to it, but this is the sort of thing we come up against. A soldier released into the reserves was arrested at a station in an inebriated state, so to speak. He was taken to the commandant's office, then to the guardroom. The garrison judge advocate learned about the incident, however, and ordered that the arrested man be released. He explained that the agencies of military control have no jurisdiction over servicemen released into the reserves.

So they sent the arrested man to the transport police division. They have their own procurator, and he explained that a serviceman is not considered to be in the reserves until he has registered at the military commissariat where he lives.

And so the circle was closed. We cannot permit any gaps in the effect of our laws, however.--Major V. Rogozinskiy

The editors showed the letter from Major V. Rogozinskiy, chief of the department for law enforcement in transportation under the USSR Procurator, to state Legal Counselor 2nd Class L. Baranov and Colonel of Justice P. Goroshko, assistant chief judge advocate. Following are their opinions on this matter:

Yes, there can be no gaps in a citizen's legal status, including a citizen being drafted for active military duty or discharged into the reserves. Precisely for the purpose of specifying the jurisdictional limitations of military control and other agencies, our law specifically defines the points at which an individual begins and completes his active military duty.

It begins the moment the draftee reports to the military commissariat to be assigned to a military unit. Soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers complete their active military duty the moment they receive the papers discharging them into the reserves from the military unit.

From that moment personnel discharged from active military duty into the reserves are civilians and they can in fact not be placed in a guardroom.

And now, a word about the obligations entailed by the right of servicemen to wear the uniform until they are registered in the military commissariat. According to the spirit and the letter of our laws and military regulations, everyone granted this honor must observe the regulations for wearing the uniform and naturally, they must conduct themselves in a proper manner. The wearing of the uniform of a Soviet serviceman also entails certain actions on the part of the officials. A commandant's patrol, let us say, has the right to point out sloppy appearance or unbecoming conduct to a serviceman discharged into the reserves, and if necessary, to arrest him and turn him over to police agencies for appropriate action.



## Wife's Dissatisfaction With Service Life Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 83 p 2

[Letter from WO (Retired) N. Balashov, Kiev Oblast: "The Wrong Choice"]

[Text] I read Captain A. Sasa's article "Discord" in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. It told how Warrant Officer A. Nekorystnov decided to give up the service, because his wife Valentina did not like where he was serving. I read it and disagreed in my heart. That is always the way I feel when I read that people are leaving the service for the reasons for which A. Nekorystnov gave it up. How can this happen? The man dreamed of being a military man--both in school and at the institute--and finally became one. His service went well and he got along well in the collective. And then he gave up all of this at his wife's insistence. She did not pass the test of the trifles of life and the temporary unsettledness. Nor did Nekorystnov himself have adequate firmness and wisdom about life.

Another matter bothers me: Were there no people around them who could have given the young people some friendly assistance? Was there no one to convince them that they are needed there in the Transbaikal? Is that right?... Can we select a location all our lives, which suits only us, without considering our duty to society?

This incident brought a note of sorrow to my heart also because I myself served 35 years in the army. I changed garrisons more than once due to service needs. And my wife Yekaterina was by my side all those years. Just where didn't we live!? I never heard a single complaint, a single word of reproach, from my wife, however.

My last garrison was in the Far East. We loved that area. We left when I was discharged from the Armed Forces for reasons of age. There would seem to be no reason for me to reproach myself, but now and then I feel a pang of pain in my heart: Why did I leave the area where I had spent the best years of my life?

Will Aleksandr Nekorystnov not feel the same sort of pain? After all, the best years of his life were only beginning. I believe that he will....

## Personal References Sometimes Misleading

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 83 p 2

[Article: "Are the References Always Objective?"]

[Text] "Junior Sergeant A. Tarasov, commander of a tank crew in our battalion, was recently demoted by order of the senior chief. The reason for his demotion was a gross violation of regulations, but the main thing was that he lacked professional knowledge and skills.

"The service reference given for A. Tarasov when he left the training subunit, however, states the following: 'He can direct a crew in various situations.... He knows the regulations and follows them in his daily life....' The reference

was signed by Guards Captain P. Samsonov, commander of the training tank platoon. He also affixed his signature to a reference for Junior Sergeant P. Dzelayev, another graduate of the training subunit, with whom we had to do a lot of work, just as we did with Tarasov.

"The graduates of the training subunit attribute the gaps in their preparation to the fact that they were taken away from the scheduled training to perform various jobs. Be that as it may, we still have to be surprised at the ease with which officials sign references for some graduates of the training subunits, which are, to be frank, not objective." (From a discussion conducted by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Zhitarenko with Lieutenant Colonel Ye. Ivanov, commander of a tank battalion.)

At the editor's request this matter was discussed by Guards Captain P. Samsonov, commander of the training tank platoon, and Colonel P. Kiselev, senior officer in the Directorate for Combat Training and VUZ's of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District.

Guards Captain P. Samsonov:

I recall A. Tarasov well. I remember that he had a hard time fitting into the work rhythm of the training subunit. He fell behind his comrades in many areas, and try as I might to eliminate the lag with individual classes, I was unable to do a great deal. Incidentally, I wrote in the reference: "Worthy of being appointed to the position of tank commander after additional preparation."

Now, about taking the students away from the training. Yes, we are engaged in improving and repairing the training base. Who is going to do this for us? Our military post has changed to an unrecognizable degree during the past 2 or 3 years.... Of course the students helped the military construction workers. Most of their time was spent in training, however. How effective this was is another matter.

One of the circumstances negatively affecting the quality of our work is poor training on the part of many draftees sent to the training subunits by the military commissariats. Student K. Babazonov, for example, is now training in the platoon which I command. He is behind in literally every area. And although I give him special attention, it would be difficult to guarantee that he will not share the fate of Tarasov.

One asks why we would graduate an unprepared junior commander. Sometimes, upon completing the training in our platoon, even the most poorly qualified students receive the rank of junior sergeant.

Colonel P. Kiselev:

The issue brought up by Lieutenant Colonel Ye. Ivanov is extremely urgent. The fact is that the role performed by the sergeants in the training and indoctrinational process is constantly growing. Qualitatively, however, their preparation in the training subunits does not always measure up to the heightened demands.

I could name various causes. They include the matter referred to by the platoon commander--the students' participation in the improvement of the training base. This participation, however, without which it would be difficult to get along, should be intelligently regulated, so that the time spent by the students on other jobs is made up with additional classes and independent studies. This is still not being done in all places.

We also need to think about enhancing the methodological level of the training of subunit commanders. A great deal is presently being done in this area.

In conclusion, I would say the following to Lieutenant Colonel Ye. Ivanov: "A training subunit graduate, no matter what kind of evaluations and references he brings with him to the unit, should receive special attention. They forget this in some units, assuming that they have received a thoroughly prepared specialist, a fully developed commander. Was this not the attitude taken toward Junior Sergeant A. Tarasov? Had the battalion commander given him more attention, he would no doubt have been able to place the junior sergeant into the ranks of the skilled specialists, his reliable assistants.

I feel that the practice of conferring the rank of sergeant upon students who do not deserve it, the practice mentioned by Guards Captain Samsonov, needs to be given some special attention by the appropriate commanders and political organs.

#### Poor Firing Performance

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Aug 83 p 2

[Letter from reader and commentary: "What the Firing Exercise Showed--Fact and Commentary"]

[Text] The tank company commanded by Captain V. Suprunov attacked the strong point. The "enemy" attempted to halt the attackers with fire from the weapons not suppressed during the artillery preparation. He succeeded. Partly because only a few of all the attacking tanks fired effectively. As a result only a small percentage of the targets were destroyed, especially the guns.

This incident took place recently in one of the company tactical exercises. Captain Suprunov attributed the failure to inadequate training on the part of some gunners. Major V. Tkachev, battalion commander, attributed it to poor visibility during the firing exercise. Major I. Bredikhin, a regimental staff officer, summed it up briefly:

"Those things happen. Things do not always turn out the way we would like...."

And just why didn't they turn out the way we would have liked?

The limited visibility was an impediment, of course. I would name the fact that the tank weapons were not prepared for the exercise as the prime cause of the poor firing results, however. The calibration of the sights and the zeroing in of the weapons were performed hastily. Before beginning it, the battalion commander should have thoroughly gone over the necessary guides, manuals and

instructions, primarily with the officers at the platoon level and with the tank commanders. Major Tkachev did not look into one of these documents, however, and did not require that his subordinates know them. Furthermore, he did not involve the tank commanders in the preparation of the weapons, feeling that the work would be done more reliably and rapidly that way. And so, the men who would be directly involved in the firing did not "feel out" their weapons. This had to affect the firing results. -- Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Lyubchin

At the editor's request Major General K. Shestakov, chief of the Combat Training Department of the Southern Group of Forces, comments on the letter from our reader:

There is obviously no need to explain that the outcome of a battle depends greatly upon the condition of the weapons, upon how well they have been calibrated and ranged. After all, an individual with a solid knowledge of the theory of fire preparation, with solid practical skills, a bold and resolute person, cannot count on accurate, destructive fire, is he is handling a weapon which has not been zeroed in.

The process of readying the weapons is a fairly complex one. It requires a knowledge of the laws of ballistics, tactical skills and proper material support. Upon encountering their first difficulties, however, some young officers willingly "relinquish" their duties to more experienced comrades. It is easier that way. And then we have attempts by some officers to do everything themselves. As though they will do it more dependably. What sort of dependability can we expect from the subunit as a whole, however, if most of those firing have not learned that the weapon strikes where it is aimed? It is precisely in consideration of this psychological factor that the fire preparation methods require that the commanders of the firing subunits involve the tank commanders in the calibration of the sights and zeroing in of the weapons. The results are greater where these methods are undeviatingly followed.

Permit me to cite the experience of our outstanding units.

When assemblies for the platoon, company and battalion commanders are planned in these units, as an example, special time is allocated for demonstration classes on the calibration of sights and the zeroing in of the small arms and tank weapons. Material support is arranged with special thoroughness. The best officers-and-methods experts demonstrate the procedures and actions in strict sequence, and the commanders of the tanks and infantry combat vehicles are always involved.

All of this makes it possible to actively influence the training process, particularly the quality of the preparation of the weapons.

#### Practice in Destroying Ground Targets

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Lt Col V. Seledkin: "To Instil Confidence--a Reader Has Told Us the Location of Some Progressive Experience"]



[Text] The airmen in our unit committed themselves to master one of the types of combat employment rapidly and well. It can now be said that my colleagues have achieved great successes in the training. They achieved good results in a recent tactical flight exercise. I feel that socialist competition helped us a great deal. (From a letter to the editors from Senior Lieutenant of Technical Service M. Lisovskiy, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.)

In the air regiment which I visited, in order to be able to tell the readers about the airmen's progressive experience, I talked with Captain O. Vavilin, one of the best pilots in the unit.

"Until recently we worked mainly on procedures and methods for conducting aerial battles," he said. "Therefore, when the new pilots began working on procedures for destroying ground targets, it was as though they had to start all over in some respects."

Both Captain and many other airmen commented that they had had to achieve a certain mental reorientation for mastering the given type of combat employment. It is one thing, after all, when you engage in aerial combat at accustomed altitudes and distances and you constantly orient yourself toward the perfecting of your piloting skills. It is another matter, when you have to be able to operate at low altitudes in a precise and thoroughly conceived manner.

The regimental commander and party activists understood very well that most vigorous, diversified work was required to enhance the airmen's confidence that they would successfully accomplish the assigned mission, to instil resolve and boldness in their hearts, so to speak.

The men in the air squadron commanded by Lieutenant Colonel A. Tyurikov were among the first to begin this work. From the very first, they effectively employed one of the basic principles underlying the competition—the possibility of repeating the progressive experience. Arrangements were made for the airmen to meet with the pilots of other units who had already performed this exercise. I especially recall a talk with Lieutenant Colonel V. Voyevodin, military sniper-pilot. In the group's air forces he is known as one of the best trained air fighters, capable of successfully performing the most difficult missions. Lieutenant Colonel Voyevodin vividly and intelligibly explained the special aspects of flying the winged machine at low altitudes.

Following the substantive talks, the airmen set about the work with even greater enthusiasm and vigor. They were competing in the acquisition of solid theoretical knowledge and the demonstration of initiative. A great deal of inventiveness was employed, as an example, to make the training process more graphic and more easily remembered. Specialists led by Lieutenant Colonel T. Kryuyunerkh, a veteran pilot, worked out and prepared a chart for the distribution of attention on the bombing run. It consisted of a graphic depiction of the flight, indicating the points for the execution of the turn, the beginning of the dive, the sighting, the opening of fire and the pullout.

Classes in the classrooms were interesting and were conducted in a climate of rivalry. This is why Lieutenant Colonel L. Aleksandrov, Majors V. Zarypov, V. Kitsenko and M. Galkin, and others rapidly achieved significant results after beginning the intensive flights. People promptly learned about the successes achieved by the outstanding airmen from information posted on a special board. This also inspired the men, of course, and gave them confidence in their capabilities.

Judging from everything, the airmen were able to achieve the proper orientation toward success in the course of the combat training and the socialist competition. I visited the range and saw how confidently Lieutenant Colonel A. Tyurikov's men bombed the ground targets. The fighter-bombers cut through the starless sky, one after another. And the bombs flew accurately to the targets.

11499

CSO: 1801/507

## ARMED FORCES

### TABLE OF CONTENTS: VOYENNNY VESTNIK NO 8, AUGUST 1983

Moscow VOYENNNY VESTNIK in Russian No 8, Aug 83 (signed to press 1 Aug 83) p 1

[Text]

#### CONTENTS

FOREWORD. Night Training of Troops . . . . .	2
For Efficiency of Ideological Work. . . . .	6
DECISIONS OF THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS IN PRACTICE	
G. Kucher--Take Care of the People's Property . . . . .	9
Figures and Facts . . . . .	12
PEOPLE. EXPLOITS. REFLECTIONS.	
Commemorating the 40th Anniversary of the Battle of Kursk.	
K. Karapetyan--Victory Music. . . . .	13
V. Vladimirov--Memory . . . . .	14
THEORY AND PRACTICE OF A COMBINED ARMS BATTLE	
We Review the Article "Swiftess and Continuity of the Offensive"	
F. Sverdlov, V. Naletov, A. Penzyakov--Maneuver is the Key to Victory . . . . .	16
P. Nalivaychuk--The Platoon in Ambush . . . . .	22
Critiquing the Solutions to a Tactical Problem . . . . .	24
AIRBORNE ASSAULT TROOPS	
Ya. Samoylenko--Paratrooper Raid. . . . .	26
ON THE SOIL OF AFGHANISTAN	
A. Breyev--Effectiveness of Commander Labor . . . . .	30
TRAINING AND MILITARY EDUCATION	
Kh. Ambaryan--The Suvorov Schools are 40 Years Old . . . . .	33
VOYENNNY VESTNIK Questionnaire	
"Psychological Stability"	

R. Sharkayev, V. Kaprichnyy, Ye. Kochetov, V. Nadtachayev, V. Chilik, V. Papiy, I. Ivanov, V. Perishch, Yu. Tsygankov, A. Akhmatov, M. Glukhov, S. Ksenofontov--We are Training the Will and Strengthen- ing the Character . . . . .	37
M. Ivanov--Daily and Purposefully . . . . .	42
Discussions on Vigilance	
L. Chernous'ko--Stand Up More Firmly to an Iron Enemy . . . . .	44
At the VUZs	
A. Sidorovich, A. Kolomiyets--The Important Stage of Instruction. . .	48
L. Grozner--We Are Developing Our Thinking. . . . .	50
VDNKh SSSR [USSR Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy]--	
School of Leading Experience	
Demonstration of Innovators' Works . . . . .	50
From VDNKh to Practice in the Military Forces . . . . .	51
MISSILES AND ARTILLERY	
I. Shimanchuk--Controlled Combined Instruction With A Launcher Battery . . . . .	52
A. Khil'gora, S. Kravchenko--Pledge of Success . . . . .	55
V. Galushin, V. Velokhov--With the Help of a Microcalculator. . . . .	58
A. Fedorchuk--Attachment for Training Sound Ranging Personnel . . . . .	60
A. Nesterenko--Crushing Defeat of the Thrusting Knot of Resistance. .	63
AIR DEFENSE FORCES	
A. Avramenko--Objective Monitoring for Each Shot . . . . .	65
FIRING AND WEAPONS	
V. Dobrov--Tank Personnel Are Learning to Fire at Night . . . . .	68
L. Kolokol'nikov--Hitting Targets More Quickly . . . . .	70
SPECIAL FORCES	
B. Tkach, V. Oreshin--Restoring the Combat Effectiveness of Defense Elements . . . . .	72
N. P'vavka--Reasons for a Grade of "Poor" . . . . .	76
S. Kornev--Engineer River Reconnaissance At Night . . . . .	78
For the Leading Method	
A. Kozub--Sound Knowledge and Firm Habits . . . . .	82
IN FOREIGN ARMIES	
Yu. Korolev, V. Shamshurov--For Ensuring Defense . . . . .	84
V. Malikov, K. Dolgov--Basic Combat Tanks of the NATO Countries . . .	86
Foreign Military Information . . . . .	90



CRITIQUE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. Dunin--Military Rituals . . . . .	91
L. Plyakhtur--USA is the Bulwark of Militarism . . . . .	93
R. Sayfutdinov--Textbook is of Use . . . . .	94
Chess . . . . .	96

COPYRIGHT: "Voyenny vestnik", 1983

9889

CSO: 1801/466

## AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

### MORE ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO AIR TACTICS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Aug 83 p 1

[Article: "The Tactical Training of the Aerial Fighter"]

[Text] The heat of the exercises increased. Committing his reserves, the defender offered stubborn resistance and called for additional air forces to support the counterattack. The commander of the air regiment supporting the attacker's operations, Guards Lieutenant Colonel A. Chuyev, receiving information from the air scouts, decided to forestall this strike. Making an estimate of the situation which had developed, he created the numerical superiority of his fighters on the most dangerous directions. The "enemy," unexpectedly attacked by first-class pilots under the command of Guards Major V. Vladarchuk, was forced to conduct the air battle under conditions disadvantageous for him and was unable to accomplish completely the assigned mission.

Intense summer training provides many such examples. In contemporary battle, the victor is the one who is able to determine the situation quickly, make a bold, well-thought-out decision in time, and implement it persistently. And this is possible only with developed tactical thinking and deep knowledge of of the combat capabilities of one's own forces and weapons and the procedures and methods of operation of the probable enemy.

Tactics are rightly called the pilot's reliable weapon. They are among the main components of victory in battle against a strong, technically well equipped enemy. In contemporary aerial battle which is distinguished by fluidity and high power, the pilot is required to have high piloting skills, deep knowledge of his equipment's combat capabilities and the enemy's weak and strong aspects, the effective use of all the power of on-board weapons, and proficiency in employing tactical procedures.

However, proper attention is still not devoted to questions of tactics in all air units when organizing the combat training of the aviators. Some commanders presume that it is sufficient for the pilot to fly the combat aircraft well and to learn to fire accurately and conduct bombing and rocket launches with high quality under range conditions, and the ability to operate in a tactically competent manner, with initiative, and boldly, will come to him automatically. An erroneous notion! The overwhelming majority of the commanders of air units and subunits organize the daily training of the aerial fighters according to the

principle from the simple to the difficult. They understand that in working out flight assignments under simplified conditions the pilot does not instill within himself initiative and resourcefulness, will, and resolve and does not learn to approach the accomplishment of missions creatively, boldly, and competently as a fighting man should.

This is why it is so important to mold tactical skill in subordinates persistently in the course of daily training. It should be conducted in an integrated manner, combining technical, firing, and flight training. Aerial training should be organically linked with the development of boldness, initiative, combat daring, and an increase in moral-psychological stability in the aviators. Air commanders must organize coordination with Ground Forces units and naval forces. It is important that each aerial fighter knows well the tactics of those Armed Forces services in whose interests he may be ordered to accomplish a combat mission.

In the development of the pilot's tactical thinking, a large role belongs to the simulation and gaming of a flight and the most expedient maneuvers and combat procedures. Here, the commanders should not limit the initiative and independence of their subordinates. On the contrary, their tactical sharpness should be encouraged in every possible way, involving them in the active participation in planning and the search for the best tactical procedures and combat maneuvers. Valuable proposals and conclusions which were generated in discussions and which raise the combat skill of the aviators qualitatively must be considered by methodological councils of units with further practical elaboration in the air.

Simplification, indulgences, and stagnation are intolerable in combat training. There should be a principled approach to an evaluation of the behavior of those commanders and chiefs who do not improve their tactical training sufficiently. It is namely such officials who, in organizing and conducting the combat training of the aviators, most often accustom their subordinates to operate with caution and prompting and to hold to a stereotype, which does not further the instilling of boldness, resolve, and combat skill in them.

Thus, the fighter pilots of one of the air units of the Odessa Military District considered themselves tactically well trained aerial fighters. The unit command, being contented with the successes which had been achieved, lowered demandingness toward the air training of the aviators. And the results were not long in being felt. During one of the tactical flying exercises, the best flight of first-class pilots in the regiment, which was headed by the deputy squadron commander, Major V. Lapshin, could not complete the assigned mission. Employing a procedure for attacking ground targets which was stereotyped and tactically ineffective under the conditions which had been created, after dropping the bombs the pilots could not employ small arms effectively.

Commanders of air units and subunits must strive to make each flight a school of tactical skill. In evaluating the tactical training of the pilots, it is necessary to make maximum use of recorder data. The most complete, instructive analysis of the aviators' combat skill will take place in the case where the commander, relying on recorder data, is himself a direct witness to how the subordinates accomplish tactical missions.

A large role belongs to inspector-pilots of large units and experienced aerial fighters in improving the tactical training of the aviators. In the training of the aviators, they should be assisted by political organs and party and Komsomol organizations. They are required to instill in the flight personnel a sense of responsibility for the level of their training, in so doing ensuring the vanguard role of the communists, study leading experience, and achieve its introduction into practice. Using the effective force of socialist competition, political organs and party organizations should direct the energy and initiative of the warrior-aviators and their patriotic enthusiasm caused by the decisions of the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee toward the further strengthening of discipline, the skillful mastery of combat equipment and weapons, and the improvement of tactical training.

6367

CSO: 1801/471



## AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

### PILOT PRAISED FOR DECISION TO SAVE AIRCRAFT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Aug 83 p 1

[Article by Capt V. Sadykov, Northern Group of Forces: "Courage and Skill"]

[Text] Guards Major V. Chernov keeps in his desk an unusual collection of various watches. Time stands still on the watches on the date, the day of the week, the hour and the minute when he demonstrated his right to be master of the skies in a complex tactical situation. Guards Major Chernov has more than once been the winner in difficult situations during training air battles. He has received valuable prizes with his name inscribed on them more than once for his flight skill and courage. Lieutenant General of Aviation D. Bobrov, commander of the Air Forces of the Northern Group of Forces, presented one of them to Viktor Aleksandrovich on the eve of USSR Air Force Day.

...The weather was bad that day, but this made the pilots happy—they had long been waiting for some "real" weather. Guards Major Chernov also took off into the gloomy sky. He penetrated the dense cloud cover. Suddenly, when the altimeter needle showed 1,200 meters, a charge of atmospheric electricity struck. On the illuminated display a light came on. The right engine was on fire.

Chernov immediately reported the situation to Guards Lieutenant Colonel I. Usnich, flight operation officer. He then reduced the engine speed in an attempt to extinguish the flame. The signal continued to glow, however.

In accordance with the instructions Guards Major Chernov had the right to abandon the missile-carrier. He did not hasten to do so, however. He appraised the situation and made the decision to save the combat aircraft.

He had another surprise when he was coming in for a landing: the aircraft navigation system began "to act up." Chernov took the fighter down onto the concrete runway by means of the backup instruments. He landed safely.

The specialists later found that the atmospheric electricity had damaged only several of the radio parts, and this had caused the signal light to come on. Every hypothetical problem in the air represents a struggle with the unknown for a pilot, however.

Let us learn more about Chernov, a representative of the heroic profession of military pilot. He is the squadron chief of staff. This position involves a lot

of work. Papers, the training facility and the fightingmen's service—these are concerns would seem to be far removed from the sky, from the job to which he has dedicated his life. He is not accustomed to regard the work as pleasant or boring, however, but takes an attitude of responsibility toward all of it. He compiles neat, brief and precise plans. He scrupulously monitors their fulfillment.

Guards Major Chernov does not rely upon past experience for the flights, but makes thorough preparations for them. He helps the young aviators. The subunit pilots call the squadron training classroom set up by Viktor Aleksandrovich and Guards Captain N. Kalinin the "Chernov school." It contains many functional mockups of circuits, which depict various types of flights for training purposes. The classes conducted there are especially interesting when Chernov is the instructor. The lieutenants listen to him with bated breath. During the break one of them is bound to ask: "Has this ever happened to you"? A modest, even shy, individual, Chernov answers: "No, my air situation was simpler."

The chief of staff is strict with himself. He is always very thoroughgoing.

"When he gives instructions, one always wants to carry them out well," Guards Lieutenant S. Karamyan, one of his subordinates, told me.

Viktor Aleksandrovich is secretary of the squadron party bureau, and this is not his first year as secretary. He is cheerful and kind with the men. They try to emulate him and to follow his example. He stands out both on the flights and on the soccer field. During his leisure hours he will pick up an accordian and begin to sing.

There are two sons, Lenya and Sasha, in Guards Major V. Chernov's family. They dream of flying.

11499  
cso; 1801/480

## AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

### AIRCRAFT DETECTION PRACTICE AT RADAR STATION

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by Capt F. Polishchuk, Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense District: "For the Highest Mark"]

[Text] The radiotechnical subunit reported to the unit command post that it had detected an air "enemy." Judging from the fact that the targets were proceeding in groups behind a cover of heavy interference and rigidly maintaining their course, the "enemy" intended to make a massed raid against the defended installation. Soon after that Senior Lieutenant V. Shvakov, subunit commander, reported: "The radar operators commanded by Lieutenant D. Tsukanov have detected a separation of the group targets and the beginning of a change in altitude."

The incoming flow of information increased rapidly. The dynamic and tense air situation reduced to a minimum the amount of time available for studying it and making decisions.

Things were especially lively in the drill for Senior Lieutenant S. Nadezhdin's men. Taking skilful advantage of the equipment's capabilities, the ASU[automated control system] specialists provided the commander with everything necessary for efficient and reliable combat control. The command post had complete information on each air target, and precise, well-considered decisions were immediately made for any change in the situation. The harmonious, coordinated actions of the command post specialists and their creative use of the ASU's capabilities were in great part responsible for the success achieved in the drill. The assigned mission was carried out for an excellent evaluation.

This sort of use of the automated control system is typical of the daily combat work performed by the unit fightingmen. It should be noted, however, that formerly things did not always go so well. There were instances in which the use of the automated system did not produce a noticeable effect. The main reason was the fact that some soldiers, warrant officers and even officers tried to master the skills necessary for servicing and using this system without stopping to focus on it, in a single move.

Having learned to confidently operate the control devices on the ASU, Lieutenant V. Dotsenko, for example, felt that these were adequate skills for the practical

work. He stopped practicing, stopped improving his knowledge and his professional skill. And this was immediately felt: During one of the drills the officer made a slip, which made the already difficult situation even worse.

This incident was a good graphic lesson for many of the men. Lieutenant Dotsenko and the other specialists began to practice according to a special schedule. Another schedule was used for restoring skills lost during leaves, temporary duty assignments and so forth. In short, a precisely conceived system has been established for training the ASU specialists. The tempo increases as the training proceeds. The drills are made more complicated for each new class, and a broad range of hypothetical problems is used.

Not much time has passed since the combat training of the ASU specialists was intensified and made more purposive, but the results are in evidence. Every drill using the automated control system is ordinarily given a good evaluation.

...In the final phase of the combat work mentioned at the beginning of the article, Senior Lieutenant Nadezhdin was put out of action in accordance with a hypothetical problem. Lieutenant Dotsenko immediately took over his station. This occurred at a time when the air situation was most acute. The young officer performed calmly and confidently, however. The automated system continued to serve as a reliable means of precisely controlling the battle.

11499

CSO: 1801/518



## AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

### PARATROOPER COMMANDER PROFILED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by Col V. Filatov: "Lieutenant Colonel Kuznetsov's Star"]

[Text] One cannot talk with a Hero of the Soviet Union without asking about his life, his service and his training, about all those who taught and indoctrinated him. I asked Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Kuznetsov about these things. Here are his answers:

"I have had many very good teachers. You know where I was born? In a small garrison in the Order of Lenin Transbaikal Military District. My father served at more than one such garrison, to be sure, but all within the Transbaikal Military District. I changed schools an equal number of times. I therefore had far more teachers than most people have," Yuriy Viktorovich said, laughing.

His father was a frontline fighter. He helped route the Kwangtung Army. He was awarded orders and medals. He fought as a private on the front, but he ended his service career as a lieutenant colonel. He advised his son to enter the Blagoveshchensk Higher Tank Command Red Banner School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union K.A. Meretskov.

"I had great teachers," Kuznetsov willingly continued. "I also completed the "Vystrel" Higher Officer Courses imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union B.M. Shaposhnikov and an academy. What wonderful commanders I had!..."

Yuriy Viktorovich went on to name the military districts and garrisons where he had served in the west, in the Far East and in the central part of our country. He then served in the Limited Contingent of Soviet Forces in Afghanistan. He commanded paratroopers there. He was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union for the exemplary fulfillment of his international duty.

He began talking about Afghanistan:

"What wonderful soldiers and officers I had there!"

He began to list the qualities which distinguished his subordinates. He mentioned first:

"Devotion to the homeland. Loyalty to duty...."

There were long marches. Mountains, mountains all around. The mountains themselves posed a mortal danger to the unskilled.... The mountains varied. The people varied.

In general, he said that he feels: "His personal 'ego' should not stand to even the slightest degree above his concern for his subordinates." The paratroopers commanded by Kuznetsov were also distinguished by a special sharpness, a gallantry, even a certain dandyism. He taught his subordinates: "We do not have simply Petrovs, Ivanovs and Siderovs. We have only representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Private Petrov...."

A great power. A great private.

"You know that in the mountains the homeland can begin with the commander's personal example," Yuriy Viktorovich suddenly said. "If a soldier falls off a cliff, for example, he must be confident that his commander will save him, even if the commander himself dies in the attempt."

I turned the conversation to the dangers which exist in the mountains. The colonel continued with unexpected emotion: "Did they fall? They did. Some of them. Only a few. Before entering the mountains they had said: 'When we get to the mountains, we'll show them....' If you are not in the mountains every day, when you find yourself in the mountains you are apt to fall. It is primarily a matter of irreproachable military discipline..."

You are all together in the mountains, all in the same gales. Someone is in front, however, and someone is behind. It is more difficult for those in front, and they must have confidence in those behind them.... "Our second-year soldiers were very good," Kuznetsov recalled. "But there was one incident...."

Once, before marching into the mountains for combat training exercises, a second-year soldier tried to insult a soldier in his first year of service. Kuznetsov ordered the offender to remain in the camp. "Can you believe that he fell on his knees in front of the formation and begged to go to the mountains with us?" "Did you take him?" I asked. "No," he said....

He and his subordinates were fulfilling their international duty in Afghanistan.

"A paratrooper, soldier and internationalist, has to know and be capable of doing many things. Among other things, as an example, he must know how to deliver seed grain from the closest community.... More than once, I had to worry about textbooks, notebooks and pencils for the local school, which had been robbed by the enemy (dushman). In order to do everything necessary, one must know the country, of course, its laws and customs...."

Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Kuznetsov became a CPSU member when he was barely 24 years old. He was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union when he was barely 35. "What does it mean by the commander's personal valor?" he asked.

There was a moment of silence. Yuriy Viktorovich turned toward the window and said: "Every soldier must feel that you are with him in a difficult situation. I tried.... I therefore accepted the star of the Hero of the Soviet Union, which I was awarded, as a reward for our entire paratroop collective."

11499

CSO: 1801/518

## AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

### REGIMENTAL COMMANDER PROFILED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Col V. Filatov, Red Banner Turkistan Military District: "A Time for Flying High--the Regimental Commander: Position and Personality"]

[Text] A new commander has always been compared with his predecessor, and this is still done today. They have done this with Lieutenant Colonel Lugovkin. Vladimir Vasili'yevich is 36 years old. He has commanded an air regiment for 2 of those years. Slightly above average height, with a light step and a face neither harsh nor reserved, but kind and smiling.

He is compared with his predecessor today even more than he was during his first days in his present position. This is not surprising. After all, an individual's assumption of a position indicates the quality and quantity of what he has done. Such matters lend themselves to comparison.

Take the children's playgrounds, for example. There had never been any of these in the camp. There are now three of them, and all three are nice. "You and I may serve at many different garrisons, but all of us have only one childhood. We should have a good, bright memory of that childhood. This depends upon us, the fathers," he stated in front of a regimental formation on one of the first days following Lugovkin's appointment as commander. He was talking about helping the construction workers, but the fathers in the formation correctly understood the new commander's words in a broader sense.

A trip to the airfield was arranged for the camp children on USSR Air Force Day. At the designated hour they gathered there at the spot where their fathers assemble before leaving on the flights. The children were hauled to the airfield in the same busses. They were shown how the aircraft are fueled, how they are loaded with ammunition and how an aircraft is readied for a combat flight. They were permitted to sit in the cockpit of a supersonic, missile-carrying interceptor, to touch any hint they wanted to. They were taken to the command dispatching point. Their daddies were their guides. Afterwards, they took their children to the flight messhall and set each of them at that table, in that seat where his daddy eats.... There were both school children and older kindergarten children. Call this what you like--call it job orientation on the scale of an air regiment, call it familiarizing the children with their fathers' work, with the romantic side of the flight work. All of these are correct. Since we are



returning to the subject of comparisons with predecessors, I will say that Lugovkin was the first regimental commander to enter the kindergarten attended by the children of the pilots and technicians. The kindergarten is in excellent condition today.

Or take the following fact. In the camp's entire existence there had never been an instance in which everyone turned out for voluntary work on Saturdays and Sundays. This has become the usual thing under Lugovkin. They turn out, clean, level ground, sweep, water.... And something which is almost a miracle—there are flowerbeds in the camp. Almost a miracle, and this is not an exaggeration, because nothing grows here except a rare camel's thorn. The mercury column hits 45-47 degrees in the summer, sometimes going even higher. Things burn.

In the air force they like to say: "Success in the air is forged on the ground." This is a sacred fact. It is understood in different ways, to be sure. Some regimental commanders, except for their concern with keeping the training equipment loaded to the maximum, do not see how success in the air can be forged on the ground. Lugovkin is convinced that the forging of success in the air back on the ground is not just a matter of drilling the flight personnel, but also a matter of playgrounds for the children of the pilots and technicians, keeping the grounds clean, flowers and a great deal more, which would not appear to be directly linked with the flight training.

The barracks, the DOS's [permanent type defensive installations?], the messhalls, the post exchange, the unit club and the sportsgrounds—before Lugovkin took over all of this was called the air camp. It is now called something else—an air garrison. "It is not a matter of a name, of course, but of a way of life," the commander explained. "An air camp is the civil aviation, while an air garrison is the Air Forces." And the new commander set about strengthening military order there. He ordered the staff to set up a garrison service, to organize a supernumerary military motor vehicle inspectorate and to create a supernumerary headquarters defense platoon. Patrolling was introduced and patrol routes laid out. The garrison territory was broken down into sections. Senior men were designated in the DOS's....

The handful of houses hugging the ground not far from the runway appeared to don a military uniform; they shaped up and took on a military bearing. Yes, the garrison is surrounded by mountains and desert, but this does not lower the regulation requirements for military order, for the proper way of life, for that climate which shapes the fightingman's character into that of a soldier prepared to and capable of fulfilling any order from the commander.

In the political section of the district air forces they made the brief statement about Lugovkin: "He knows how to unite his deputies. He knows how to get the men to work." Incidentally, the chief of staff in the regiment was replaced under Lugovkin. "He did not develop in the combat work; he has returned to the same sort of job," the commander explained. The chief of the technical maintenance unit was also replaced. "He only knew how to make a 'mess' of things and how to booze it up. Today one has to be able to establish the very best labor organization"—was the commander's opinion.

Senior Lieutenant V. Beykin was appointed chief of the technical maintenance unit. He was very young, and Lugovkin was taking a chance by insisting that he be the new chief. Today the regiment's technical maintenance unit is entirely different. It is a complex of laboratories outfitted with the latest in diagnostic equipment, with a comprehensive dispatch system, which consists of more than just communication by loudspeaker, which is the case in some technical maintenance units. A network schedule has been worked out and adopted there for handling the aircraft....

Major V. Makarenkov, chief of staff, enlarged upon the statement made about Lugovkin in the political section of the district air forces. "How does he motivate the men to work well? In different ways. He orders some of them, makes suggestions to others. When necessary he himself is first to volunteer from the formation, so to speak. He has a model to be followed for everything in the regiment. Take the aircraft shelters, for example. He stayed there day and night, until order worthy of the Emblem of Quality, so to speak, was established. After that he told everyone: 'Here is your model. You can make it better, but you must not make it worse. He does not explain things with his fingers and does not teach the men with words alone; he explains everything by means of a model, by means of an example, graphically. Vladimir Vasil'yevich himself works to make everything graphic, to provide an example, a model. He spares no effort to achieve this...."

"How does he unite us?" Lieutenant Colonel I. Prediker, deputy regimental commander for flight training, repeated. "Formerly, those second in command would argue in the commander's office about who was to do what and who was not supposed to do something. There is none of this now. The aircraft commander, relying on the guiding documents, has 'marked off' for each individual the borders of that for which he is entirely responsible. There are Monday meetings. The commander has set aside 15 minutes for this. Each individual talks only about the job for which he is responsible. At least once or twice a day the commander always makes a personal check on each area, each work station. He has a question which immediately puts anyone avoiding work in his place: 'What specifically have you yourself done'?"

Lieutenant Colonel S. Galstyan, chief of the political section, has served 19 years in the regiment. He began as a regular pilot and has known many regimental commanders. "You hear people say that the garrison is asleep, that the only light shining is in the window of the commander's office. Nonsense! Our people are conscientious. If a light is burning in the window of the commander's office, I can assure you that one is also burning in the offices of all his deputies. Nor are the squadron commanders or the regular pilots dozing. I have noticed that if the regimental commander is a fisherman, then his deputies and the pilots are also fishermen. If the regimental commander is a hunter, then his deputies and the pilots are also hunters. Fishing or hunting is all you hear about all week long. If the regimental commander has become a sniper-pilot before the eyes of everyone, I can assure that his deputies will do everything they can to become like the commander. How can fishing have any place here!? One's head is filled with something entirely different. Vladimir Vasil'yevich is a sniper-pilot. He has personally brought two of his deputies up to the level of sniper-pilot. He is the first to reach the airfield and the last to leave it; the first to arrive at headquarters and the last to go home—and his deputies work the same way."

"When you have sniper-pilots in the regimental administration, you raise the prestige of the entire regimental administration higher and higher. This means that you can fit the new pilots into the formation rapidly and well," Lugovkin said by way of explaining his approach. And there are many new pilots in the regiment. By the middle of August all of them qualified for the 3rd-class rating. Even Galstyan cannot recall such a thing in his 19 years in the regiment. They have trained pilots, but never so fast.

The commander of any regiment today is not just the best pilot, tankman, artilleryman or missileman. Today, the regimental commander is the best organizer, an individual capable of recommending that which will help his subordinates improve their skills by the day. His every decision incorporates analysis, the experience of the present and the past, and a view to the future.

"Do you know what kind of flight schedule our commander does not like to sign?" Ivan Adamovich Prediker asked. He provided the answer himself: "One which calls for flights by only individual aircraft. The commander says that the aircraft always operate in pairs or flights in modern combat. Our former commander operated simply. He told me: 'Why are you bothering with the flight schedule? Turn it over to the squadron commanders. Let them do it. You work on something else.' And the squadron commanders made up the schedules... at their own level. Flight time was accumulated, but the pilots did not improve their skills greatly. Before signing the schedule, Vladimir Vasil'yevich will ask a lot of questions: 'What is this for? What will we gain from this? What will the pilot gain from this?'..."

"We perform nothing but state tasks in the regiment"—this is how Lugovkin regards his position.

The first-class pilots get no breaks: "The young pilot must develop faultlessly; the old pilot automatically"—such is Lugovkin's school. At the same time, he says: "He never draws a line between himself and his subordinates. He never lays any stress on his own special role. Everyone can see for himself, however: There you have him, our commander"—these are I. Prediker's words.

Summer arrived, and it suddenly turned hot. The kind of heat which usually only comes on certain days in July and the first half of August. The weather forecasters warned, however, that the temperature would reach 30-35 degrees or more almost everyday that summer. It was hot! There were many new pilots in the regiment, and they were first supposed to fly only during the day. Lugovkin studied a sampling of daytime and nighttime, morning and evening temperatures. A ray of light appeared. He reread the NPP—the Manual for Flight Procedures. There was something to think about. He looked over the alternatives. He conferred with his deputies and listened to their opinions. Only when everything was clear did he issue his suggestions for altering the flight schedule: They were not to fly as they usually had—daytime flights carrying over into the night—but nighttime flights carrying over into the day. In other words, the new men would fly during the coolest time of day.

Did all the other officials know everything on which Lugovkin based his suggestion? Of course they knew. Why then, one asks, did they not suggest it themselves? Probably because it is not an easy thing, not a simple thing, to be the

first to undertake restructuring the system from top to bottom, that is, to redo all of the established schedules, the routines and methods worked out over the years, the coordinated and established plans, to break with the accustomed even in the men's lives--the flight personnel would have to arise at 0200 for the flights, for example.... The restructuring affected everyone in the regiment, from the waitresses in the messhalls and the bus drivers to the regimental commander. The people had to be ready for such drastic changes not just organizationally and professionally, but emotionally as well. The regimental political section put in its weighty party word, and the communists provided the commander with solid support in his undertaking.

And they began. The first ones.

The veteran pilots, who needed only nighttime flights, began the flight schedule; the new pilots, who needed only daytime flights, completed the flight schedule before the hot time of the day began. The result? Flying time in the regiment was not only not reduced this year, as sometimes happens during the hot season, but actually increased by one third. Lugovkin's regiment is the leader in the socialist competition among the district airmen. His experience in organizing the flights is now being used in all district air regiments.

...There is a period in each officer's service career which could be called a time for flying high. For Lugovkin this period has coincided with his command of the regiment. He applies all his talents and abilities to the service, leading the men toward new heights of combat perfection.

11499

CSO: 1801/518



## AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

### SHISHKOV NOTES GREATER MOBILITY OF SOVIET AIR FORCES

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Aug 83 p 1

[Article by Engr-Lt Gen N. Skishkov, Hero of Socialist Labor, State-Prize Winner: "Motherland's Wings"]

[Text] The Council of People's Commissars established Air Force Day 50 years ago. It has become a traditional holiday for the aviators and the entire Soviet People. On this day, the socialist motherland honors the creators and originators of contemporary aviation equipment, the military aviators, the Aeroflot workers, and all those who, by their selfless labor, strengthened and are strengthening our fatherland's Air Force.

The Communist Party and the Soviet government have always displayed concern for the Air Force and have steadily developed the aviation industry. During the prewar and war years new airplanes with high performance and combat characteristics were constructed under the direction of aircraft designers A. N. Tupolev, N. N. Polikarpov, D. P. Grigorovich, S. V. Il'yushin, S. A. Lavochkin, A. I. Mikoyan, V. M. Petlyakov, and A. S. Yakovlev,

The might of Soviet aviation, the courage and valor of the pilots, and their boundless love for the motherland and devotion to the Leninist party were displayed in battles with the German-fascist aggressors with special force.

As a result of the fierce battles and engagements on the Kursk Bulge and across the Dnepr which were unprecedented in scale and intensity, the 40th anniversary of which is being marked this year, the strategic initiative was finally wrested from the enemy. Here the famous master of aerial battle--Ivan Kozhedub--began his battle record. The pilot, Guards Senior Lieutenant A. Gorovets, who shot down nine enemy aircraft in one battle, accomplished an unparalleled exploit here.

In aerial battles and on airfields, during the war years Soviet pilots destroyed 57,000 enemy airplanes. The motherland estimated at their true worth the exploits of the valiant hawks--more than 200,000 of them were awarded orders and medals, 2,420 were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, 65 pilots were awarded this lofty title twice, and the famous pilots A. I. Pokryshkin and I. N. Kozhedub were awarded three Gold Stars.

Immediately after the war, fundamental qualitative shifts were noted in aviation--the intensive development and putting into series production of turbojet engines, jet aircraft, electronic equipment, and new models of armament were begun.

During the postwar period the Air Force rose to a qualitatively new stage and is a formidable service of the Armed Forces. They are equipped with the most modern equipment and weapons. Rocket-carrying aircraft are now the basis of the Air Force. The aviation missiles of these aircraft, including those with a nuclear warhead, permit destroying enemy objectives without entering the zone of action of his air defense. The aircraft are equipped with improved armament, means for detection of the enemy and fire control, and the latest navigation equipment.

Many Soviet aircraft have no equal in the world for altitude, speed, and range of flight. In recent years, speeds have increased 2-2.5- fold and the ceilings of supersonic aircraft--to 30 or more kilometers.

Large changes have also occurred in military-transport aviation. With the acceptance of aircraft with a large lift-capacity in the inventory, the possibility appeared to accomplish the air shipment of full-strength combined-arms units and large units.

Helicopters which are in the inventory of the Air Forces have become powerful fighting vehicles which are capable of destroying enemy personnel and equipment on the battlefield and in his rear area.

In implementing the leadership in strengthening the country's defense, the party's Central Committee and the Soviet government display constant concern for the development of science which is paving the way for the creation of the latest designs of aircraft, helicopters, and engines. Tremendous credit in the creation of aviation equipment belongs to the collectives of design offices and the renowned Soviet designers A. A. Tupolev, R. A. Belyakov, A. S. Yakovlev, O. K. Antonov, G. V. Novozhilov, M. N. Tishchenko, A. G. Ivchenko, N. D. Kuznetsov, A. M. Lyul'ka, P. A. Solov'yev, and many others.

Today the Air Forces possess high mobility and maneuverability which permit shifting air efforts from some directions to others and the capability to penetrate into the depth of the enemy rear area, operate against his installations, and employ various means of destruction and electronic countermeasures under any weather conditions and at any time of the year and day.

Soviet aviation was the cradle of cosmonautics. Many Soviet pilot-cosmonauts emerged from among the military aviators. Right after the legendary exploit of Yu. Gagarin more than 60 cosmonauts of our motherland and the countries of the socialist commonwealth worked in space.

The contemporary combat aviation complex is not only supersonic aircraft with powerful engines and the most complex equipment. It is also a complex system of armaments. All the leading achievements of Soviet science and technology have been reproduced in such combat complexes.

Intense combat training is under way in the air units. In the "Soyuz [Alliance]-83" exercises which were conducted recently together with the fraternal armies in a difficult and dynamic situation which was as close as possible to actual combat conditions, the military aviators again confirmed their high state of training and loyalty to their filial duty to the motherland.

The Soviet servicemen are working in an inspired manner on the accomplishment of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and of the tasks put forth by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, in speeches at the November (1982) and June (1983) plenums of the party Central Committee.

Under conditions of a sharp aggravation of the international situation, the intensified threat of the unleashing of a new world war by imperialism, and its attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the countries of the socialist commonwealth, the Soviet Armed Forces are a mighty factor in the restraining of imperialist reaction's aggressive aspirations.

6367

CSO: 1801/471

## NAVAL FORCES

### UNDERWATER RESCUE OPERATIONS DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by Capt 3rd Rank A. Zlydnev, Red Banner Pacific Fleet: "A Profession of the Courageous"]

[Text] The ocean waves, heavy and green-tinged, easily lifted the rescue vessel anchored in the cozy bay. In the depths beneath it was a submarine "in trouble," where the rescue workers were busy.

The peaceful waves, the rocky shore and the still-warm autumn sun—Warrant Officer A. Ivanchenko, deep-sea diver, seemed to notice none of this. Hands dropped heavily to their sides, shoulders relaxed, backs bent.... This is how the men sit as they rest up after their heavy physical work.

The warrant officer had spent several minutes under the water, and he would remember each minute for a long time. Later there would be expressions of gratitude, congratulations from his colleagues and firm handshakes. Right now, however, the diver's gray eyes were only mechanically registering the world around him: cumbersome cormorants rocked by the waves, a boat speeding by on urgent business, the shaggy crests of distant breakers....

Divers had entered the water twice before him and returned, tired, disappointed and empty-handed, after their allotted time had elapsed. It was not that they lacked experience, ability or patience; the training task had proved to be too unusual and difficult.

Then Ivanchenko himself was given the order to enter the water.

...There was zero visibility at the working depth. The beam of the diver's light dissipated in the dark-orange murk. Movement was complicated by the instruments he towed. "The main thing is to stay calm," is what the warrant officer ordinarily told himself to put himself into a calm and even frame of mind for working. Time is one of the main criteria for evaluating the work, of course. In a real situation requiring the rendering of assistance in the depth this time is sometimes measured in terms of a brief period of life left for saving the submariners by the situation. If one is late, the mission is not accomplished. If one hurries, he will be late for sure.



After ordering himself to be calm, the warrant officer began feeling his way slowly toward the submarine's torpedo loading hatch, where he was to work.

Warrant Officer Andrey Yakovlevich Ivanchenko is well known on the base, as people in the villages, towns and cities know their best experts. That is what Ivanchenko is, one of the best deep-sea experts in the navy. There has never been an exercise in which he has not excelled. And there have been many. During his service years Andrey Yakovlevich has spent 3,600 hours under the water. The equivalent of exactly 150 days!

Such a length of "deep-water" service is not frequent among the divers. And these were not simply pleasure dives into the underwater world. They always involved heavy physical work, great nervous tension and sometimes, a risk of death.

Once, when he was considerably younger, Ivanchenko worked in the Black Sea. This was also an exercise involving a submarine "in trouble." The sea was turbulent, and its surface motion naturally transmitted itself to the depths. A towing cable dangling harmlessly in the water suddenly grew taut and mashed him against the submarine hull. He reacted instantly and swiftly. He was not afraid. All of the emotions came later, on shore. It was there that he realized without fear that his certain death had been prevented by a fraction of a second.

After such experiences, one automatically wonders: "Why is this constant risk necessary? Why do I need it?..." This is a short-lasting weakness, however, apparently natural. Ordinary stress, so to speak, which simply has to be overcome. Andrey Yakovlevich chose his field of work deliberately, and his father, a former frontline fighter, totally approved.

A former tankman and holder of three combat orders, Ivanchenko senior died from a fragment he had carried beneath his heart almost 20 years. The last time he saw his son he said: "You have chosen a responsible and serious career. Helping people in trouble is an important job. You can lose your own life saving that of a comrade. Proceed as though you are always at the front...."

At that time Andrey Yakovlevich was still serving his first term of duty. He was in the navy, a diver, just as he had wanted. The time was approaching for his discharge into the reserve. Civilian organizations began trying to recruit the capable diver, guaranteeing him good wages.... Ivanchenko had developed a deep love for the navy, however. The seaman expected no special favors from the navy; he simply wanted to serve in it.

His love for the work, for his profession, rapidly gained the warrant officer prestige and authority. He became a communist. Since then, wherever he has served his communist comrades have always thought of him as a natural, born party secretary. And they have repeatedly elected him to that position. Andrey Yakovlevich is serving as a party secretary today. As always, he shows concern for the personnel and fulfills his party duty with complete responsibility.

The seamen who serve under the warrant officer become the same sort of well-integrated individuals. There have been many of them, individuals differing in age, personality and nationality. They have all been the same in one respect,

however. They have profoundly respected their commander and sincerely tried to emulate him. He has invariably returned them to civilian life as outstanding specialists, and many of them have become communists.

Petty Officers 2nd Class A. Nosal' and A. Kramarenko, first-class specialists and subordinates of Warrant Officer Ivanchenko, recently became candidate CPSU members. Andrey Yakovlevich has as much confidence in them as he has in himself. He does not just know them, after all; he also works with them in the depths.

...The warrant officer reached the torpedo loading hatch and set to work. He did not feel the cold as he worked, although the water in those latitudes is ice-cold even in the summertime. On the way back his fingers and toes began to grow numb. He needed to reach the surface as rapidly as possible, but the diver would never choose to violate the procedure for coming up.

How he drank in the sight of the burning sun, reflected like a blinding medusa on the water, each time he emerged from the depths! It was as though he were seeing it for the first time. It was shining, however, and warming him. The diver would then grow calm and no longer notice the sun. He looked at his watch and began mentally hurrying his rest period. Yes, he would enter the water again that day. It was an intense schedule, but it was necessary. He had to give a part of himself once more to the depths, before truly enjoying the sun, always long-awaited.

11499

CSO: 1801/515

## NAVAL FORCES

### MINE-SWEEPER COMMANDERS NEED BROAD KNOWLEDGE OF NAVAL AFFAIRS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Capt 1st Rank V. Khvoshch: "It is Being Applied in Tactics"]

[Text] I once witnessed the following incident. During an exercise the commander of a mine sweeper, recently appointed to the position from a ship of different design and still not completely comfortable in his new job, was ordered to perform a combat training mission of clearing mines from a channel. A rigid time limit was set, which required maximum organization, rapid and efficient action on the part of the entire crew.... They set out on the first lap. The commander ordered the sonar to be turned on. Almost at the same time he asked the operator why he had not reported on the equipment readiness.

The reply did not come immediately. The commander repeated his request. He then received a report from the sonar room that the set was not functioning well enough to permit using it immediately. It would take some time to prepare it. This was embarrassing. And not so much because the officer had essentially advertised his ignorance of the ship's sonar equipment as because the beginning of the mission was jeopardized by the tardy command to switch on the sonar.

At first glance it would appear that the commander could not be criticized especially. He had not had time to learn everything, had not mastered the fine points of the ship's operation. This would come with time, but he had adequate experience as a navigator and a tactician, and this was the important thing. The fact is that a knowledge of the sonar equipment's capabilities is not a minor matter for the ship's commander, but a prime necessity, as is a precise understanding of the capabilities of all the ship's main technical equipment and armament. Without it the commander is not capable of making competent technical decisions or operating the ship reliably.

Naturally, the commanders, especially new ones recently taking on the position, devote special special attention to their mastery of tactical procedures, navigational and safety procedures. Their special training should be relegated to a secondary position, however. No matter how well the officer knows his basic specialty, no matter how much experience he has in various positions, his former knowledge is not enough from the very beginning for a position as commander. Even serving as an assistant commander or executive officer does not always give the officer the necessary range of technical and engineering know-how.

Special, increased demands are made of the commander. There is a good reason for appointing the most capable and gifted officers to such positions.

A flawless knowledge of the ship is a vitally important requirement for the commander. The ability to successfully operate the ship in especially difficult conditions and the most brilliant victory in training battles most frequently come to those commanders and crews which thoroughly understand the capabilities of their equipment and weapons and make skillful use of them in each specific situation. As he expands his special knowledge, the ship's commander must therefore concern himself with the practical application of that knowledge and assess it from the standpoint of navigation and tactics, attempting to employ all of it to enhance the ship's combat readiness and for seeking an advantage over the "enemy" in combat.

When he is on the bridge, the commander must have a clear understanding of what the equipment and the men can be expected to do, when and in what situations, and what sort of reserve possibilities he has. I recall how I became convinced of this important fact in my own experience .

The submarine which I commanded was participating in an exercise involving two sides with ASW fighters. At one critical point I decided that we could avoid an encounter with the "enemy," which was searching for the submarine, if I employed an unexpected maneuver at great speed. I only had to determine the order of the formation of surface ships, which were still a considerable distance away. I did not do so with adequate accuracy, however. The submarine was detected as a result.

This was an unpleasant situation, no two ways about it. And it seemed that we knew who was to blame for the failure to carry out the commander's plan--the sonarmen. I immediately complained to the person in charge of them. When we subjected all our actions to a detailed critique, however, it turned out that the sonarmen had nothing to do with it. With the water conditions as they were in the area of the search, they could not have achieved greater accuracy at the distance from which we were operating.

I was quite familiar with the capabilities of the sonar equipment. As it turned out, however, I had failed to consider some of their features. This had played a role in my adoption of the incorrect decision.

There was another aspect of that memorable incident, to be sure. The officer in charge of the sonarmen knew the specialists well and could undoubtedly have known that it was impossible to get the required information in the situation. He did not inform the commander of this fact in good time, however, since he was involved in his ordinary, purely technical activities and was not keeping close track of all the complexities of the training battle. He therefore simply did not know precisely what he should recommend.

Was the officer to blame? Yes, but the commander was even more to blame. Even when the commander possesses adequate special and technical knowledge, he must make the fullest possible use of the professional expertise of his subordinates, and this is only possible when they fully understand the tactical objectives of the specific technical operations.



It frequently happens that some officers in engineer positions artificially separate the technical and tactical aspects of the use of the ship's equipment and weapons, assuming for themselves only the role of operator. They consider it unnecessary to look into the dynamics of the battle, to be aware of their place in the operations of the crew and in many cases, the operations of several ships. This is unquestionably a difficult thing to do. It is with reason, however, and not for the sake of eloquence, that we say that modern combat requires a total effort by the entire combat collective. It is enough for one individual to relax in his striving for victory to affect the overall success.

The commander is expected to achieve the total mobilization of the entire crew. The system of control on a ship must be set up in such a way that every specialist is always prepared to give the commander competent recommendations, so that every officer always has an adequate understanding of what is taking place on the fore bridge or at the main command post, how the situation is developing and the objective of a specific maneuver.

Incidentally, it is within this system, organized in this manner, that the "narrowly specialized" personnel learn tactical reasoning, constantly linking their participation in the combat training work with the operations of the other departments, of the entire ship. It is one matter, for example, when the officer in charge of the missile department recommends to the commander that he rapidly approach the "enemy" to achieve maximum fire effectiveness, considering only his own specific calculations. It is something else, when he has considered the capabilities of the mechanics for increasing the ship's speed. Such a recommendation has considerably greater weight. And the officer acquires skills in thinking on the larger, multifaceted scale, which is essential to a future ship's commander.

Many gaps can be filled in after the officer is a commander, of course, but experience has demonstrated how important it is for a ship's officer to acquire a broad range of knowledge in his first positions. Even if the officer sees himself in the future as a narrow specialized individual, he retards his own professional growth by limiting his interests to purely technical matters.

Technical competence is an important foundation, of course, but it is not automatically converted into tactical competence. The modern weapons and combat equipment make the same, uniform demands of both the officer's tactical and special training, especially those in command of ships. In this case one cannot exist without the other. The commander must clearly understand and establish in the minds of his subordinates a proper regard for their place and role in the entire complex operation of the ship, created for conducting combat, develop in them the ability to see the tactical significance of each technical parameter and instill in them a sense of responsibility not just for assuring the normal functioning of the equipment, but also for the most complete possible utilization of its capabilities for achieving victory in a battle.

The sonarmen on the submarine on which I sailed detected the target and classified it as a submarine. According to the commander's information, there should have been no other combat ships in the area whatsoever, and especially no submarines. A minute later the report came from the sonar room that yet another

submarine had been detected, this time with a different bearing. It was a moment of responsibility: If the targets had been classified correctly, and Captain Lieutenant V. Blednyy, chief of the radiotechnical service, insisted that they had, then he had to take action without delay.

The commander did not accept the conclusions of the sonarmen, although it was difficult for either him or me to doubt the formal correctness of the reports. From the tactical standpoint, however, such a situation was ruled out. As it turned out, two transports had actually been taken as submarines, the noise of their engines sounding much like that of a submarine at the moment. The officer was crestfallen. During the critique we explained to him that his professional audio perception had been irreproachable but that he lacked tactical sensitivity. This is what had let him down.

While in command of a submarine, I followed the experience of highly competent commanders and made it a rule to study specific technical matters and to confer with the officer/specialist in charge of the equipment involved. This sort of joint work is mutually advantageous. It not only makes it possible to understand the problem more easily and thoroughly but also helps to make a careful study of one's subordinates and determine their professional style of thinking and the degree of their tactical orientation. This information is extremely important to the commander. It also creates a climate naturally conducive to the active exchange of knowledge, during the course of which the commander develops in his subordinates an interest and a taste for tactical thinking in their practical work. And this is extremely important for putting together a truly coordinated crew in which each individual knows his own operation and has a clear picture of his role in combat.

11499

CSO: 1801/515

## SPECIAL TROOPS

### SERVICE IN MILITARY-CONSTRUCTION BRIGADES DEFENDED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Ye. Sorokin: "As Though in Their Own Home—a School of Life, a School of Indoctrination"]

[Text] A military-construction worker newly arrived in the detachment once asked Major V. Fil'yanov:

"Comrade Major, is our detachment a model detachment"?

Viktor Illarionovich was taken aback. He asked:

"Why a model detachment"?

"Everything is so different here." And then he explained: "Not the way we imagined it before we entered the service."

Now Fil'yanov understood. He laughed, and then he concluded in a serious vein:

"All the 'model' things here were built by the military-construction workers. Whether the detachment remains this way now depends upon you."

It was a fleeting conversation, but it left a deep mark on the major's heart. He had mixed feelings. On the one hand, it was flattering to hear the newcomers say such things. On the other hand, however....

"Respected editors of KRSNAYA ZVEZDA. I am Anna Andreveyevna Zhiznevskaya, mother of a soldier and military-construction worker, and I am writing you this letter, because I cannot remain indifferent to the biased attitude toward the military-construction detachments, which some parents still have. Until recently I myself considered that service in a military-construction detachment was not the real army, that there was no firm discipline or proper order in such a detachment, that the soldier's life is dull and monotonous. And it had to happen that my son Vladislav was drafted into the military-construction troops. You can just imagine all that went through my mind...."

Major Fil'yanov, to whom I showed the letter immediately upon his arrival in the unit, read it aloud. When he reached this part he stopped and commented in a

slightly growling voice on the last statement: "Yes, I can imagine it. I have heard this sort of thing from others besides Anna Andreyevna...."

"As a mother, I couldn't stand it and I went to visit my son. And what did he tell me, but: "Mama, it is just like home here." I should have been offended, but I was happy. I asked him to express my maternal gratitude to Major V. Fil'yanov, the detachment commander, to Major A. Bakhvalov, his deputy for political affairs, and all the company commanders for doing so much for their soldiers."

Concern for the soldier is an extensive concept. Good living conditions are only one of the elements. One can understand the soldier's mother and her feelings, when she saw the unit's sizable farm plot with its hothouses, when she dined in the soldier's messhall and spoke with the manager, labor veteran Tamara Iosipovna Klimina, for whom all of them—from the detachment commander to the soldiers—are "sons." Anna Andreyevna was surprised when she saw the colored television sets and the aquariums in the barracks, when she saw the personal rooms, decorated and outfitted as though a large team of professional decorators had worked on them.

This detachment is under the construction organization headed by Engineer-Colonel N. Bondarenkov, like the other military-construction unit commanded by Colonel V. Pavlyuchenko. In both units one feels paternal concern for the soldiers. A cozy soldiers' cafe, the spacious and bright barracks, the bath and the fine club—all of this is at the disposal of the military-construction workers. The company first sergeants are real, conscientious managers. I did not see a single barracks or personal service room like another. The only thing they had in common was strict regulation order.

Soldier's mother A.A. Zhiznevskaya is not alone in her assessment of the living conditions, which are in the charge of Lieutenant Colonel of Intendance Service S. Tymchuk.

I met Yelena Petrovna Lekareva, who had come to the detachment to visit her son Vladimir from the city of Semenov, Gorkiy Oblast. We talked.

"Everything is so nice here, so pretty," the soldier's mother said with enthusiasm, pronouncing the unstressed "o" in the Volga manner.

"And just what sort of concern was it that brought you to visit our detachment? Has your son not written you or something?"

"He writes. Yes, he writes," Yelena Petrovna said, looked at her son and pursed her lips in a hurt expression.

"What do you mean by that?"

"Listen to what he wrote me: 'Mama, we eat better here than at home.'"

Private V. Lekarev was embarrassed. He mumbled:



"OK, mama. But you can see for yourself that I wasn't lying."

"Yes, I can see that."

But this is the sort of thing we encounter!

It is doubtful that any of the parents, satisfied with everything they see, give any thought to the enormous amount of work performed by the commanders and political workers to create and maintain all of this order. And an enormous amount of work has been performed. It involved a search for ways to do things, arguments, the overcoming of inertia and the combatting of stagnation. The officers, however, headed at that time by Engineer-Lieutenant Colonel N Bondarenkov, worked hard for the sake of a most noble goal—to see that the military-construction workers feel right at home in the barracks, that they are concerned about the fate of the construction work, about the fate of the entire army.

I recall a conversation I had with Lieutenant Colonel A. Perepelyatnikov, a political worker.

"Concern for the soldier," he commented, "primarily involves a desire to make a real fightingman out of him. Everything is important: his general life, his ability to handle the weapons and his professional skill."

A commission from the garrison that was recently summing up the final firing results for the military-construction workers wanted to give them a rating of "good."

"'Satisfactory' is good enough," one of the commission members said. "Not all of our combat units received ratings of 'four,' and you want the military-construction workers to be given a 'good' rating."

The interesting thing is that the sergeants conduct most of the exercises for this part of the drill training. These section and platoon commanders, company first sergeants, secretaries of primary Komsomol organizations, members of the comradely courts of military-construction workers and staffs in charge of safety measures make up the company aktiv.

Before making a decision Captain F. Valiyev, commander of a communist labor company, for example, asks Junior Sergeant Yu. Kobelev and Sergeant V. Yevdokimov, platoon commanders, for their opinions. Daily meetings with the sergeants have given them a sense of responsibility for their subordinates.

"Many of our military-construction workers have a higher education," Major V. Kleymenov, deputy commander for political affairs, commented. "We try to turn them into the first assistants to the political workers."

Ordinarily the fightingmen with a VUZ education rapidly earn respect. As a rule, they are elected secretaries of the Komsomol organizations. They have helped to make traditional events out of the KVN[expansion unknown], firing competitions, debates, evenings of poetry reading and meetings with students from vocational and technical schools.

Young people with diverse levels of knowledge and diverse backgrounds enter the military-construction units. And the full, surging life in the army leaves an indelible mark on their hearts for life. Not just to teach the military-construction worker how to build, but to develop in him a high level of culture, frequently to "straighten out" the individual's life--this is considered to be one of the main tasks.

"When I was still a lieutenant I became convinced that concern for the soldier, for his professional and spiritual growth, is returned many times over," Lieutenant General I. Kamyshan said, sharing his thoughts. "The soldier's heart is perhaps most of all responsive to concern. This concept is just empty words, however, if the officers and the engineering and technical personnel do not combine their efforts in the matter. I can honestly say that it was difficult to combat mental inertia, when the officer went his way and the engineer his own. We had to use more than just force of conviction. We attained the main goal, however, uniting the indoctrinational efforts of the commanders and production leaders."

Love for the work is patiently and persistently developed in the military-construction workers in the subunits. All of the platoon and section commanders are required to compile weekly work plans. And this is not just a formality. When the commander compiles his plan, he thinks about tomorrow and seeks new and more effective ways of implementing his plan--and this is a creative process. I was shown the weekly work plans of Sergeant A. Umaryan, a section commander and one of the best brigade-leaders. These plans were graphic evidence of how his range of concerns had expanded. Individual talks with the men, preparations for the inspection-drills and the learning of the marching song were all planned by the sergeant.

The military-construction worker knows his own brigade best. When the question of granting short leaves to the homeland comes up, they all always consider the group opinion of the brigades. In general, they are not stingy with rewards in the unit. They try to reward everyone worthy of this, both morally and materially, for the successful fulfillment of production assignments. It is very important to notice and give attention to the individual.

The military-construction workers know that if there is a Komsomol meeting in the company, it will always be addressed by both construction project chief I. Ikonnikov and sector chief M. Bobok. They will always single out the performance of the best fightingmen and direct justified criticism at the laggards. This teaches the military-construction workers to feel personally responsible for the common job.

Naturally, these units also have their difficulties and their shortcomings. They have still not eliminated all violations of labor and military discipline, and not all of officers and warrant officers skilfully conduct the indoctrinational work with the soldiers. Furthermore, the task of providing the units with all the amenities has still not been completed. The commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations are actively working to eliminate these shortcomings.

The military-construction worker's service is not easy. Large and strict demands are made of him. He has to be both a skilled specialist and a fighting-man. These are being developed in the given units. Engineer-Colonel N. Bondarenkov, Colonel V. Pavlyuchenko and Major V. Fil'yanov receive dozens of letters from their former trainees. The reserve soldiers do not forget their main school of life, service in the army and creative work in the military-construction units.

11499

CSO: 1801/480

## MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

### SUVOROV MILITARY ACADEMY PROFILED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Aug 83 p 4

[Article by Col Gen Kh. Ambaryan, deputy commander in chief for military educational institutions and chief of the Military Educational Institutions Directorate of the Ground Forces: "The Suvorov Military Schools"]

[Text] The decree of the party and the government creating the Suvorov Military Schools was passed 40 years ago, on 21 August 1943. Everything possible was done to make the children of the homeland's dead defenders--they made up around 80 percent of the students at the Suvorov Schools--feel that they were not at a school but in their own families, to provide them with extensive and solid knowledge and to accustom them to the combat traditions of the older generations.

The first class graduated from the Suvorov Military Schools in 1948. Two years later the Armed Forces were joined by the first lieutenants who had formerly attended the Suvorov Schools. Years later many of them became generals. The bright-red shoulder-boards of the Suvorov graduate were worn by Colonel General K. Kochetov, presently commander of the Southern Group of Forces. Lieutenant Generals A. Fomin and I. Chelombeyev, first deputy commanders of military districts; Lieutenant Generals Ye. Kuznetsov and A. Fedorov, chiefs of staff of military districts; Lieutenant General N. Moseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Turkestan Military District, were Suvorov students.

Thousands of former Suvorov students have received state awards. They include twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Colonel V. Dzhanibekov and Hero of the Soviet Union Engineer-Colonel Yu. Glazkov, pilot-cosmonauts of the USSR. Colonel V. Kolesnik and Captain S. Kozlov, former Suvorov students, have earned the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

Requirements for admission to the Suvorov Schools have changed over the years. Admission was based on competition, beginning in 1956. Since 1969 youth 15-16 years old, who have completed eight grades of secondary school, have been accepted at the schools. The term of study is 2 years.

There is considerably greater stress on the study of physics, mathematics, chemistry, Russian and foreign languages at the Suvorov Military Schools than at the regular schools. Suvorov students study the basics of Marxist-Leninist ethics



and esthetics. A great deal is done to improve their physical condition. The future officers study small arms and motor vehicles, drill and acquire practical skills in tactical exercises.

Tours of sites of revolutionary and combat glory, meetings with participants in the Great Patriotic War and with famous military leaders, discussions on military books and films, military leader days... all of this is an inseparable part of the indoctrinational process at the Suvorov military schools. The graduates are educated and disciplined, publicly active and physically strong young people. One finds an especially large amount of the progressive and instructive in the organization of the training and indoctrination at the Kiev and Kalinin Suvorov Military Schools.

Numerous former Suvorov School students now work at the schools. The training section of the Leningrad Suvorov Military School, for example, is headed by Colonel V. Rybin, a Suvorov School graduate. Shoulder-boards with the letters "SVU[Suvorov Military School]" have been worn by Lieutenant Colonel V. Chazov, senior instructor of Russian language and literature at the Sverdlovsk Suvorov Military School, and by Major V. Yatsin, best company commander at the Kiev Suvorov Military School. The schools have remarkable teaching staffs and a modern training plant.

For 4 decades the Suvorov Military Schools have been developing fervent patriots of the socialist homeland, heirs to and continuers of the unfading combat traditions of the older generations.

11499  
CSO: 1801/480

END

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

**31 OCT. 1983**

---